The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,045—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1893.

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WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday,
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	15th " Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	22nd Sept.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	29th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	900	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

4th Oct. 8th Sept. 18th Oct. 20th Sept. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,233	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VA LERIE	A. Mitis	4,235	300	21st Sep

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

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Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 2, 1893.

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20th September, 17th Oct. and 14th, Nov.
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Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22nd, 1893.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseille Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,269 tons, on the 31st August, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept. 1893
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,751	5th October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,560	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

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The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

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Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

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Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

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This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 20 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for Impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

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Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

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BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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Apply to "N," care of
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ESTATE OF EDWARD REHATSEK, LATE OF BOMBAY, EUROPEAN, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of Mr. EDWARD REHATSEK, late of Bombay, European, deceased (who died at Bombay on or about the 11th day of December, 1891, and the Probate of whose Will and Codicil was, on the 28th day of September, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Mr. NARAYEN VISHWANATH MANDLIK, the Executor named in the said Codicil), are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executor at their Office, No. 5, Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing on or before the 28th day of September, 1893, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, at the expiration of which time the Executor will at once proceed to dispose of the assets belonging to the said estate pursuant to the directions of the deceased contained in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

All persons indebted to the said estate of the said Deceased or having property of his in their hands are also hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Executor.—Dated this 28th day of August, 1893.

DIKSHIT AND HIRALAL,
Executor's Solicitors.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 10, Sham's Manzil, Sirtar's Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1893, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators in accordance with Section 188 of Act. VI. of 1882.

Also to pass Resolutions as to the disposal of any Unclaimed Dividends and Distributions, and other Cash Balance that may remain on the above date, and of the Account Books and Documents of the Company.

A. McLAGGAN,
S. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 28th August, 1893.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

SPECIALITIES OF REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

(*By Direct Importation.*)

			Rs.	a.
Reg Reina, per box of		25...	7	8
*Corea	,,	25...	5	0
Trabucos	,,	25...	3	4
Caliope	,,	50...	6	0
Semiramis	,,	100...	11	0
Damas	,,	50...	8	0
Romeo y Julietta	,,	50...	5	0
Hidalgas	,,	100...	10	0
Zenobias (Spotted Cabanas)	,,	100...	9	0
Carolina	,,	100...	8	0
Delice, per packets of		20...	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

I take Especial Care in selecting the very finest Quality, so as to combine in my abovenamed Cigars a regularity of Smoking with the most delicate and delicious Flavours.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

THE MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SUPPLY CIGARS as under:—

NAWAB'S No. 1 Sumatra Wrappers	Rs. 23-0	per thousand.
Do. No. 2 do.	,, 27-8	do.
BEEGUM'S No. 1 Indian Wrappers	,, 16-0	do.
Do. No. 2 do.	,, 15-0	do.

OFFICES: 5 Second Line Beach, Madras.

CROFT, MODY & CO., SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO) *CELEBRATED WINES.*

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 28 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our names on bottles before buying.

NOTES: INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BY order of Major A. Hildebrand, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Military P. W. Storeyard, Upper Colaba, a lot of unserviceable stores, viz., old mortice locks, broken tools, jungle wood, &c., also at the Military P. W. Storeyard, at 1-30 p.m., near the School of Art, consisting of old rafters, bamboo shutters (tree cutting at the Grand Arsenal).

SALE of Old and Surplus Doors, Windows, Iron Railings, Slings, Chain, Galvanized Thimbles, Grain Mill, Trucks, Crab Winch, Gigs (boats), Ropes, &c.

Under instructions from Major E. C. Sidebury, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Dn. M. W., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Defences Yard, Mazagon, consisting slings, chain, trucks, iron railing, gigs (boats), anchors, grain mill, crab winch, Manilla rope, coir rope, copper temping bars, measures, angle ties, brass tubes, iron bolts, nuts, pipes, davit, stanchions, bent plates, ratchet braces, hammers, spanners, tongs, carpenter tools, bridges, tanks, C. I. pillar, grating, brackets, galvanized thimbles, teak diagonal frames, doors, windows, gates, rammers, empty paint tins, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 29, 1893.

NOTICES.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF STORES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at Waltair up to Noon of the 15th September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of STORES of LOCAL MANUFACTURE, from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.

II. The Stores, which consist of Oils, Rope, Tallow, Hardware, Inwares, Cloth of descriptions, Leather Goods, etc., will require to be delivered as required at the Store Godowns, at Vizagapatam or Waltair, and rates tendered should be free of all charges for such delivery.

III. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief will consider only such Tenders as are submitted in the recognised form, printed copies of which are obtainable from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, and where further information can be obtained.

IV. Each tender should be accompanied by the amount of earnest money prescribed on the reverse of tender form, without which it will not be considered.

V. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of a Tender, nor to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. T. GWYTHER,
Chief Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.

Waltair, 17th July, 1893.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની ફ્રો.
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WANTED.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN (Relieving), WANTED. Salary, Rs. 200 per month. Applications will be accepted by the Undersigned until the 6th proximo. Copies of testimonials and full particulars of experience should be submitted with applications.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Hubli, 21st August 1893.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER, for a Brass and Reed Band. The Regiment will remain in Sattara, Deccan, for at least Two years. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating terms to BAND PRESIDENT, 10th Bombay L. I., Satara, Deccan.

H. C. B. DANN, Lieut.,
Band President, 10th Bombay L. I.

Satara, 12th August, 1893.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

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FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

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"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY Lincoln, England.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	50 0
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BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

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SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS. THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

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MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.
OUR STOCK OF
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Rent for remainder of Season, Rs. 500.

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ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

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GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
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Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
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(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 " 25 "
Rs. 16 4 0 " 30 "
Rs. 21 1 0 " 35 "
Rs. 29 0 0 " 40 "

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1892..... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ..... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
" 1880 .....£833,078
" 1885 .....£966,107
" 1891 .....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 .....£4,573,230 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886 .....£5,675,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,038

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£150,000.
Funds in Government Securities.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
Surrender Value Liberal,
Immediate Settlement of Claim.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Age next Birthday.	For Rs. 1,000 payable at Death. With Profits. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.
20	2 7 1	3 0 9	3 6 4	4 0 4
25	2 9 6	3 2 10	3 8 6	4 2 10
30	2 12 8	3 5 9	3 11 8	4 6 4
35	3 0 1	3 9 6	3 15 9	4 11 6
40	3 5 9	3 13 5	4 3 10	4 15 6
45	3

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,112½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060
Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Oriental Bank Corporation	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	169
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£33
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	20
Miscellaneous.				Less Divd.	Rs.
Alcock Ashdown & Co	1,000	250	200	10	37
Back Bay Baths	750	50	150	7½	12
Bathan Pile	300	50	50	12	1
Bapty Brothers	4,000	100	100	10	87xd
Borsad Oil Mills Co., Limited	8,633	200	151	18	42
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100xd
Bombay & Persian Trading Corporation	In Liquidation				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	1,000	5,000	3,570	270	4,700
Da. New Issue	200	375	6.25	67½	1,120
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	600	600	60	3 pr. ct.	31
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900xd
Duncan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	6,000		500	5 pr. ct.	310
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,600	200	200	Rs. 11	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Deccan Ice Co.	800	100	70	—	70 no
Dinshaw (Guarantee) Brothers					
Ship Ann John Roberts & Co.	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	161
Jehangir R. Karani & Co., Ltd.	1,600	100	100	10 pr. ct.	12
Bombay Unity Co., Ltd.	571	1	all	5per ct.	33
Bombay Union	900	1,000	1,000	30	500
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	20	330-35
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60	1,000	1,000	—	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	990
China Mills Co., Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	310
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr. ct.	615
Coorla Cotton Mill	4,000	700	1,000	Rs. 15	600xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Dawn Mills Co., Ltd.	6,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	435-40
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Hastings	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	650
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	65
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	560xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	—	1,10
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—	3 0
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,001	Rs. 50	1,050
James Mill	1,100	500	50	10 pr. ct.	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil	350
Jamshed Manasseh Jeejeebhoy Co.	1,800	250	251	12	175
Jeevan Jyoti	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ltd.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 21	800 c
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	31	615
Khatau Makanji Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	Nil	725
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	460
Kurla	2,000	100	1,000	15 pr. ct.	175xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,003	35	50
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	825
Madhavji Dharamsey	1,000	1,000	1,000	5 pr. ct.	In Liq
Madhowji Dharamsey	1,000	1,000	1,000	10 pr. ct.	12
Madhowji Dharamsey	2,000	500	all	60	950
Madhowji Dharamsey	1,000	100	10	10	63
Maharashtra Spg. Co.	9,000	25	25	—	19 Ext
Press Companies.				Yearly Divd.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Sassoon & Co.	100	500	all		450
Albert (Currie)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	1000
Bastiany	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	220
Bhownagree City Press & Manufg. Co. Ltd	650	200	200	—	300
Bombay Cotton Journal's Cawasjee Press Co. Ltd.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Branch City Press Co., Ltd.	800	200	200	16	125
Colaba	600	200	all	20	220
East India	500	1,200	1,33	20	210
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	275
Fort	400	250	—	13	1,400
French	615	2000	2.5	Rs. 8	135
Harvey and Sahapathy	300	500	all	10	1,175
Hospital Press Co., Ltd.	450	500	50	5	445
Kanga and Co.	750	400	all	20	475
Khanpur	210	450	450	22	115
Mahadpura Cotton and P. Co., Ltd.	300	500	500	33	380
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	120
Mermaid Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	115-16½
Mission M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32	410
New Bezar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	2171
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	590
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	120
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	417
Samson	800	500	500	30	48
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	59
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,600
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	540
Surat City Press Co., Ltd.	375	200	all	2)	175
Volkart	—	1,00	1800	Rs. 100	227½
Spinning and Weaving Companies.					570-7
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,800	00	all	Rs. 40	485
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	68
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Belgaum Unity)	571	1	all	5per ct.	33
Bombay Union	900	1,000	1,000	30	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330-35
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld.	60	1,000	1,000	—	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	990
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	310
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Madhowji Dharamsey	1,000	1,000	1,000	10 pr. ct	12
Madhowji Dharamsey	2,000	500	all	60	950
Madhowji Dharamsey	1,000	100	10	10	63
Maharashtra Spg. Co.	9,000	25	25	—	19 Ext

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-13	
China Leaf	" 29-8	Nominal
Do. Dollars old	" 25-2	"
Do. do. new	" 25	"
Australia do.	" 25-9	"
Mexican do.	" 25-7	"
Spanish Sovereigns	" 25-7	"
Do. Doubloons	" 16-	"
Per Silver 17 Rupees	" 25	"
Do. 1½ do.	" 25	"
Spanish Dollars	" 25	Nominal.
American do.	" 25	"
Napoleons do.	" 25	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Presidency vs. Parsees.
Annual Meeting, Beni-Israel Benevolent Society, Khudduk, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a practice game to-day, at 5-15 p.m. (weather permitting).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanady and Bellor entered, and the s. s. Rheinfels left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Persia left the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Swordsman on Sunday.

BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society will be held at Khudduk, in Israel Moholla, to-day, at 6 p.m., when the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., will preside.

THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS' DANCE.—We are requested to state that the dance, which was to have been given by the Officers of the Lancashire Fusiliers at Poona, on Thursday next, the 31st inst., has been postponed, wing to the regiment being temporarily employed in Bombay.

PARSEE CHARITY.—Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, has contributed a sum of Rs. 40,000 for the establishment of a charitable dispensary, in Rustampura, Surat, which is to be named after her deceased son "The Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary."

PRIVATE CONFERENCE AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The native gentlemen with whom his Excellency the Governor had a private conference at the Secretariat, on Saturday last, were Messrs. Ghellabhai Haridas, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and R. M. Sayani. The *Bombay Samachar* says it has been a cause for great sorrow among sensible persons in the Hindu and Mahomedan communities that the rightful leaders of neither community were consulted.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at 6 p.m., to-day (weather permitting):—

Quadrille ....Hippodrome ..... Fahrbach.
Overture ....Il Conte D'Essex..... Mercadante.
Polka ..... Das Wildbad ..... Reuss.
Song ..... Cradle (An Der Wiege) ....Lange.
Selection .....Plantation Songs..... J A Kappey.
Valse .....Benefizianten ..... Gungl.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RELEASE OF RIOTERS ON BAIL.—Yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was engaged in hearing an unusually large number of applications for the release of certain rioters on bail. The Magistrate demanded from the applicants an endorsement by Superintendent Brewin to the effect that the police had no objection to the prisoners being bailed out, and those whose applications were so endorsed by Mr. Brewin were admitted to bail. About sixty persons were, accordingly, released yesterday by Mr. Cooper.

THE HINDU PRABHAS-PATTAN COMMITTEE.—A private meeting of the Hindu committee formed in Bombay, in connection with the Prabhas-Pattan riot, was held, at the Fort residence of Mr. Vurjivandas Madavdas, on Sunday afternoon last. It was resolved to remit Rs. 5,000 out of the fund in the hands of the committee to the Mahajun of Prabhas-Pattan to assist in the case of justice on behalf of the Hindus now in custody. It was further resolved that the petition which has been prepared for being forwarded to Government in the matter of the riots, be not despatched at present.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The following will be the sides to-day (Tuesday), and the game will be played whether it is wet or dry. It is hoped that everyone will turn out as a match will probably be played on Saturday, the 2nd proximo, against Mr. Walpole's team in Poona:—Colours—Cleveland, Babington, Clark, Hickman, Cave, Buchanan, Booth, Tulloch, Hammond, Hore, Gibson, Kelly, Kirkbridge, Spencer, T. Reid, Waller, Winckler, and Willock. Whites—M. Reid Dowley, Roberts, John, Vines, Gunner Clinch, Gunner Cook, Sergeant Gibbs, Blodwell, Brewin, Grimston, Aldridge, Sell Fido, Good, Greene, Myatt, Owen, Pearcey, Peile, Sell Whidder, and White.

GOA NEWS.—A telegraphic communication announces that Viscount O. C. Mahem has been raised to the rank of Count of Mahem; the Baron of Pernem to be Viscount, and Dr. J. C. Carvalho, to Viscount of Bardez. The latter gentleman is the leader of the popular party of Bardez, and after a hard struggle succeeded in seating Mr. Constancio Rogue da Costa as Deputy. All three gentlemen belong to the regenerador party, and the regenerador Ministry rewards them for the services they rendered at the last general election. The Bardez people will be proud of the honour conferred on Dr. Carvalho, as it is the first distinction any member of the Municipal circle of Bardez has received.

CHARGE OF DACOITY.—At the Byculla Head Police Office yesterday, Marootee Luximon and two others were charged before Mr. R. H. Vincent, Special Magistrate, by Inspector Holdway with dacoity. It appears that on the morning of the 25th inst., in consequence of certain information received, Inspector Hurst proceeded to a chawl, at Kalla Chowkey Road, and arrested the three accused in their rooms and recovered property, valued at Rs. 20. Upon making inquiries Mr. Hurst ascertained that on the morning of the 12th inst. during the riots at Chinchpoogly the three accused broke open a tea and coffee shop belonging to a Mahomedan, named Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed, and carried away property worth about Rs. 300. Mr. Vincent, Special Magistrate, remanded the case until the 31st inst., in order to enable the police to recover some more property, and ordered the accused to be kept in police custody.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A HUSBAND.—Narayan Bhicaji, a Soortee ghorawalla, was yesterday charged before Mr. Moroji Cassinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with causing grievous hurt to his wife, named Manecbai, aged about twenty years, residing with her husband at old Bengalpoora. It appears that a few days ago the accused suspected his wife's fidelity to him, on seeing a certain key in her possession. The wife offered an explanation as to how she came by the key; but the husband did not think the explanation satisfactory, and on the morning of the 25th instant he assaulted her with a stick, fracturing four ribs on her right side and causing other injuries. She was immediately taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where in the evening Mr. Moroji Cassinath took the dying declaration of the woman Manekbai in the presence of her husband. The case was remanded until the 9th proximo, pending the recovery of the woman.

A MILL-HAND IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Luximon Bhicaji, a mill-hand, was charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. Moroji Cassinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with robbing Rs. 50 in cash from a firewood depot, belonging to Ballasahib, at Chinchpoogly railway station. At about half-past 10 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., the accused, who was employed in Greaves Cotton Mills, at Chinchpoogly, accompanied by a gang of mill hands, entered the complainant's firewood depot, picked up a hatchet which was lying there, and broke open a cupboard with it, and robbed Rs. 50 in cash. A quantity of firewood and teakwood were also carried away by the accused and other persons who were with him. The police after making inquiries arrested the accused on Saturday last, in his house, at Chinchpoogly. The accused in his defence urged that he picked up the hatchet, that was lying at the depot, but neither did he break open the cupboard nor steal the money. The Magistrate on evidence altered the charge of robbery to that of mischief, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

KILLED DURING THE RIOTS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Modichiah Moses, a Jew, aged twenty-seven years, residing at Bellasis Road. On Saturday, the 12th instant, at about noon, the deceased, who was a dealer in Turkish caps, while walking along the Duncan Road, near Two Tanks, happened to get into a crowd of Mahomedan rioters, and as the military were dispersing them, one of the native soldiers struck him with his bayonet in the right side. He was at once removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, it was discovered that the deceased had a penetrating wound between the 9th and 10th ribs on the right side opening into the abdominal cavity where the upper surface of the liver could be felt. Fever set in, and he vomitted frequently. Subsequently diarrhœa came on, which quite exhausted him, and he died at 2-10 a.m. yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by a bayonet wound received during the riots.

A PARSEE MARRIAGE.—The marriage of Bai Avanbai, daughter of Mr. Framroze Rustomjee Joshi, Superintendent, Government Central Press, was celebrated with Mr. Manecherjee Eduljee Joshi, L.C.E., at the Allbless Bang, on Sunday last, in the presence of a large gathering of Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans. The Allbless Bang and its extensive compound was decorated with evergreens and flowers, and was lighted in the evening with brilliant chandeliers and *butti* lamps. On account of the inclement state of the weather the guests, who began to arrive at 5 o'clock in the evening, were accommodated in two spacious and well-furnished halls, the ladies occupying the one, and the gentlemen the other. A Portuguese band, which was in attendance, played selections of music at intervals. A thousand Parsee ladies and gentlemen were present, and some costly presents were given to the bride and the bridegroom by their respective relations and friends. Mr. Framroze was then presented with some rich shawls by his numerous friends and relations. After the marriage ceremony was over the Parsee guests were treated to a sumptuous banquet, and the health of the married couple was proposed, and was suitably responded to by Mr. Joshi. The Hindoos and Mahomedans were presented with flowers, cocoanuts, and packets of sweetmeats, and the Christians were supplied with standing supper. The gathering dispersed at a late hour in the night. Amongst those present were: Dastur Doctor Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamasp Asana, Shumsool-Olma Dastur Peshotan Byramjee Sanjana, Mr. Darab Peshotan Byramjee Sanjana, Dastur Phirozjee, of the Kadmi Parsees; Khan Bahadur Manecherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C.I.E.; Drs. Jehangeer J. Cursetjee, Dinshaw Bomanjee Pestonjee Master and Cowasjee Pestonjee Naigaumwalla; Messrs. Hormusjee Dadabhai, Cowasjee Dinsha Adenwalla and sons, Ardeseer Framjee Solicitor, Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, K. N. Kabrajee, Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, Pherozesha D. Shroff, P. F. Oonwalla, Darashah Ruttonjee Chichgar, N. R. Chichgar, Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, Krishnarao Antoba, Assistant Secretary to Government, Balkrishna Vasudeo Pandurang, G. M. Traill, T. E. Coleman, Ardeseer Bajonjee Soortee, Ardeseer Jamsetjee Cursetjee Lilauwall, Cowasjee Nowrojee Balsara, Pherozesha Cowasjee Gandhi, Dossabhai Rustomjee Billimoria, Jamshed M. Billimoria, and others.

HIGH CHURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice BAYLEY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

FOUR PERSONS ACQUITTED OF MURDER AND DISCHARGED.

IMPERATRIX VS. PARSHOTUM DALLA AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, in May last, convicted the four accused of murder and sentenced them to transportation for life. Lord Colin Campbell, with Mr. Manekshaw, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appears that the four appellants and five other accused, including Kesarbai, wife of the first accused, were charged with committing the murder of one Mauchhi Amra, a Bhil at Sisodra, on the 21th January last. On that day, the deceased and two others went to Sisodra to fetch Bai Chitali to her mother's house at Kathodra. They went and put up in the house of Daya Koya, the husband of Chitali. In the evening between 4 and 5 p. m., when they were ready to start from Kathodra: the deceased and another Bhil walked a few paces ahead, saying that they would wait for the others near the entrance of the village. When these two men had gone to a certain distance, the ninth accused went up and seized the cloth of the deceased, charging him with mischievously cutting her cotton plants. The deceased denied the accusation. While the quarrel was going on, the other accused went up and dealt the deceased blows with bill-hooks, clubs, and a sword, from the effects of which he died on the spot. From the wounds inflicted, blood was a pool of blood near it. Bai Chitali did not go to Kathodra until the magistrial proceedings were over, for having regard to the fact of a murder having been committed just about the time of her leaving her husband's roof, the superstitious habits of the people might have had something to do with the woman being kept back in the house for some time. Six witnesses deposed to having seen the murder committed. They implicated more or less all the accused men. The ninth accused, Kesarbai, took no part in beating the deceased or inciting the others to beat him. There was no evidence what-ever to show that the accused were previously aware of the presence of the deceased in the village or that it was a concerted plan on their part to kill the man on the spot. The committing magistrate also believed that there was no premeditated attack. The wounds on the corpse were twelve in number, and from the description given of them by the hospital assistant it seemed to the Joint Sessions Judge that the murder was the work of more than one or two men. There were wounds apparently inflicted by some sharp-edged instruments upon the head, neck, and various parts of the body. What accused were actually engaged in the murder was, Mr. Tipnis remarked, a difficult point. It was made difficult by the witnesses' attempt to conceal some facts and exaggerate others. There would be a grave failure of justice, Mr. Tipnis said, if in consequence of these attempts, the whole evidence was rejected in *toto*. It appeared to the Sessions Judge that the witness Wasto had kept back some facts; and that "it would be somewhat against sound judicial discretion to pass sentence of death in spite of the uncertainty." The Court acquitted and discharged five of the prisoners, while the first four were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in delivering the decision of the Court, said that the Joint Sessions Judge, having disbelieved the evidence given by the six alleged eye-witnesses with respect to five of the accused, evidence which must be regarded as fabricated for the purpose of implicating as many as possible of the first accused family and defendants, ought to have acquitted the first four accused as well. The six eye-witnesses one and all stated that the first accused commenced the attack by inflicting a wound on the deceased's neck with a sword. The Joint Sessions Judge, however, disregarded that very material point in the evidence, and adopting a theory of his own, which was in direct conflict with the unanimous testimony of the six witnesses, held that the first accused struck the deceased with a stick, and that he did not use any sword at all. The story of the prosecution seemed a curious one, viz., that a cowardly and brutal murder was, without any assignable reason, committed by the nine accused persons in the open street of the village more than an hour before sunset, when many persons would be moving about. After a very careful consideration of the evidence in the case, and of the able arguments of the Government Pleader, and Lord Colin Campbell and Mr. Manekshaw for the four accused, their Lordship had no hesitation in saying that, in their opinion, the evidence, tainted and false as it undoubtedly was in part, was so unsatisfactory that they could not accept it as proving the guilt of any of the four accused, wholly uncorroborated as it was by the testimony of any other witnesses, and which they should have expected to be forthcoming if the case for the prosecution were really a true one. Their Lordships were of opinion that the convictions could not be sustained, and the four accused were acquitted and ordered to be discharged.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

Suits For Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

505-90—J C Cama—Aga Hajee Attaoolla Mirza Abutabb vs Aga Hajee—Allasker.
162-93—Wilkin M and J—Jetha Dhunjee vs Jethiba'.
163-93—Wilkin M and J—Vithuldas Virjee vs Mapla Mukat Pirat—Asu and another.
207-93—Wadia and G—Hurivaladas Bal Govandas vs Kharwa Dewsey Bhoja and others—Mansukla D and J.
277-93—In person—Bhar mull Bhima and others vs Sha Ookerda Poonja and others—Wadia and G.
376-93—Roughton and B—Hakim Dev sa Shamlal vs Ganpatrao Moroji Jayaker—Daphtary and F.
361-93—J C Cama—Shaikh Abdul Galil bin Shaik Abdul Samuel and another vs Haji Ebrahim Hajee Tar Mahomed—In person.
365-93—Tyabjee and D—Jamsetjee Aspundiarjee Commissariatwalla vs Sorabjee Jamsetjee—Commissariatwalla and another.

For Judgment.

15-93—Payne G and S—Abdulla Khan bin Abdul Rehman vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina—Inverarity H and D. Postponed Long Causes.

676 92—Mansukla D and J—Hiralal Chandrabhon vs Bigraj Motiram and another—Payne G and S—Part heard.
371-92—Brown and M—Hormusjee Sorabjee vs Gordhan as Khasa and another—Crawford L and O.
131-93—Khunderao and M—Thakor Vessonji Jetha vs Eduljee Hormusji and Khetwal—Bhaishunker and K.
588-92—Roughton and B—Chunilal Shucharanlal and another vs Narondas Bhacharam Chobay—Wadia and G.
44-93—Daphtary and F—Gotumbai vs Tulsidas Lalloobhoy Mody—Bhaishunker and K.
48-93—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsidas Lalloobhoy Mody vs Gotumbai—Daphtary and F.
493-92—Tyabjee and D—Shri Mahant Mahavirdasjee Guru Bhagwabdasjee vs Haridas Biwa and another—Crawford B and Co. and V M Paknesa.
63-93—In person (a pauper)—Sackoobai and others vs Saraswatibai—In person.
692-91—Tyabji and D—Munchubai Navalchand vs John Henry Todand another—Brown and M.
379-92—Pestonji R and K—Gokulchand Bahadurmul and another vs Keshowdas Moolchand and another—Tyabjee and D.
485 92—Tyabji and D—Kessowdas Moolchand and another vs Gokulchand Bahadurmul and another—Pestonjee R and K.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

287-93—Framjee and M—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee and others vs C F S Alban.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Posponed Long Causes.

216-92—Little S N and B—Jeyserdhandass Purmanandas and another vs Rahina Rahimtoola—Brown and M—Part heard.
209-93—Edgelow and G—Morwanjee Hormusjee Dubash vs Nawabali and others—Tek Makurdas Dani C, P G and S.
429-92—Payne, G and S—Tejoal vs Jamnabai and another—Bhaishunker and K.
393-91—Wadia and G—Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody vs The Queen Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.

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RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

THE hearing of the cases against the Mahomedan rioters commenced yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the County Jail, Oomerkhady. First of all the charges against those who commenced rioting at Juma Musjid, on the 11th instant, were heard, and then the cases against those who were arrested at Bhendi Bazar, on the same day, were proceeded with. There was a large crowd of anxious Mahomedans, who were waiting outside the jail, in front of the eastern entrance to know the result of the magisterial enquiry, which was held in a shed inside the jail. There were about twenty pleaders present. Some of them had come to defend the prisoners, whilst others had come to apply for bail on behalf of certain rioters.

Mr. Brewin, who is specially deputed to prosecute the rioters, had selected sixty cases for hearing yesterday. In the first instance about ten Mahomedans were charged with rioting, near Juma Musjid, and assaulting the police in the execution of their duties on the 11th instant.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. The accused were undefended.

Mr. Harry Brewin, Superintendent of Police, in charge of A Division, said: On Friday, the 11th of August, at 12-45 p.m., I was standing in Shaik Memon Street, at a distance of about twenty-five yards from the Carnac Road. At that time there was a body of police standing near the southern gateway at the Jooma Musjid. Amongst that body were Constable Sloane, Inspector Nelmes, Constable Grennan, and several native police sepoys. About ten minutes to one I saw a number of Mahomedans emerging from the southern gate of the mosque. I saw some two hundred and fifty persons emerge from that gateway, and as they emerged I saw some thirty sticks carried above their heads. After these persons had come out into the street, and whilst the others, who were behind, were trying to come out I saw them turn round and rush towards the Hanuman Lane. In that lane, close to its entrance, is a Hindu temple. As the Mahomedans turned out I heard the cry of "deen, deen." I ran up in the direction of the mosque after instructing my men to follow me. Whilst doing so, I saw several Hindoos assaulted, and I saw them running away in all directions from the mosque. They had given no provocation, so far as I could see, to the Mahomedans. By this time I had commanded the crowd of the Mahomedans. I myself, and European police officers who were there, called on the Mahomedans to keep back and disperse. No heed was taken of our directions, but on the contrary a more determined rush was made towards Hanuman Lane by the Mahomedans. Seeing that the Mahomedans did not mind the order of the police, instructions were given to use force to keep them back as violence was used towards the police, and stones, shoes, and tiles were freely pelted. Several respectable Mahomedans, who were present there, tried to induce their co-religionists to desist from rioting, but without avail. The police had some difficulty in beating back the large number of Mahomedans into the mosque as some of them came out from the mosque into the Abdul Rehman Street. Just at that time I heard Mahomed Bakur Kadur cry out *maro policeko*. I immediately arrested him, and directed the police to arrest those who were participating in the riot. Several arrests were effected, and by this time a reserve of police force with seven officers arrived on the scene. The roof of the Juma Musjid was thronged with Mahomedans, and several of them were crying out "deen, deen," while some of them were throwing shoes and stones at the police. The police blocked up the southern gate-way, and then called upon the Mahomedans to come out of the mosque by the eastern gate-way. In this we were assisted by several elderly respectable Mahomedans. As the mosque was being emptied the Commissioner of Police came upon the scene with a reinforcement. Those who were arrested were looked up at the police station. After the mosque had been emptied there was a cry that the Marwaree Bazar was looted by the Mahomedans. The Commissioner of Police with several officers went into the direction of the Marwaree Bazar. The Mahomedans, who emerged from the mosque, in a body, made a determined attack upon every Hindu locality in the vicinity of the mosque, evidently actuated by one common desire.

Mr. Little: And what was the one common object? It was to desecrate the Hindu temple at Hanuman Lane, and to assault the Hindus.

Mr. Little: Was that temple desecrated?—No. The police prevented the Mahomedans from doing so.

Mr. Little: And in trying to carry out their object did they assault many policemen?—Yes.

Mr. Little: You personally arrested Mahomed Bakur? Yes; he was the first man whom the police arrested. There were many hundred Mahomedans around him, whom he was inciting to assault the police. They had thick sticks in their hands, which varied in length from eighteen inches to six feet.

Mr. Little: When you called upon them to disperse what did they do?—They defied the police. The Mahomedans were about five hundred in number.

The accused declined to cross-examine Mr. Brewin.

Constable Grennan said that on the 11th instant he arrested the first accused in consequence of the order of Mr. Brewin. The accused was calling out "deen, deen." There was a great uproar then near the Juma Musjid.

A policeman No. 523 corroborated the evidence, and pointed out the second accused, whom he had arrested.

Kaji Ibraim Ali, a policeman No. 400, arrested Sulemanji Vulji.

Inspector Nolmes was present at the Juma Musjid on Friday, the 11th instant. He heard the order to arrest some of the Mahomedans who were rioting. Mr. Nelmes pointed out the accused whom he had arrested. They had sticks in their hands, and they were the first men who came out from the mosque, crying out "deen, deen." He saw the police assaulted by the rioters.

Mr. Little said that, in addition to Section 140, the accused could also be charged under Sections 149 and 152 as they were members of an unlawful assembly having in view the prosecution of a common object, and as they had also assaulted the police who were endeavouring to supress the riot and disperse the unlawful assembly. Mr. Little also asked his Worship's permission to allow him to withdraw the charge against Sullemanji Vulji, who, after closing his shop, was proceeding to his house, when he was arrested by a police sepoy.

The case was allowed to be withdrawn.

The accused, in their defence, had some sort of excuse to account for their presence at the musjid, and the marks of violence on their bodies. They wished to call witnesses on their behalf. They gave the names of the witnesses and such addresses as could not be found in Bombay.

The Magistrate adjourned the case against the accused to morrow (Wednesday).

THE BHENDI BAZAR RIOTERS.

After the cases had been adjourned, Mr. Brewin charged forty-eight other Mahomedans with similar offences. Several of them were defended by Mr. De-Souza, solicitor. Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended three accused, and Mr. Colah, solicitor, represented one accused, Mr. Kapadia, p

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MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	12,21,455
" " Branches...	Dec.	"	4,79,837
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	7,37,462
Government Securities	Dec.	"	13,962
Other authorized "	Nil	"	Nil
Loans	Inc.	"	27,379
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	"	88,118
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	2,27,801
Cash	Dec.	"	20,51,853

The decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of 20¼ lakhs—bringing the figures down to 366½ lakhs—as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, is not indicative of any important improvement in the demand for money for the usual purposes of trade, the situation in that respect being virtually unchanged in its dulness and depression, but is due principally to withdrawals by Government from the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating 17 lakhs. There had, however, been some diminution in Private Deposits during the period covered by the Return instead of the large addition shown in recent Statements; and both in Loans and Bills Discounted there had been a trifling increase compared with the previous week's figures, the total increase in trade requirements amounting to some 8¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 29½ lakhs, and 40¾ lakhs, in the two previous weeks, respectively.

The telegrams received this morning from the Cotton-growing districts report a fall of rain over the whole of the area since the middle of last week, including 2 inches at Beawar in the Bengal circle, and 3¼ inches at Bhownugger in the Dhollera circle, in both of which districts a further fall had been much needed. The plants were in flower and flourishing in all the districts of the Oomra circle; at Broach also the crop was doing well, and the plants could scarcely look better than they did. In parts of the Bengal, Dholleras, and Dharwar circles, however, more rain was wanted.

FREIGHTS are quiet and rates are nominally unchanged; but no business of importance has transpired to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	102	bales.
Wheat	5,436	cwts.
Linseed	3,380	"
Rapeseed	4,623	"
Ground nuts	644	"
Castorseed	3,030	"
Rice	1,209	"

EXCHANGE has ruled a little firmer again, a few more Merchants' Bills having come out for ready and forward delivery, and there having been no more Silver purchases reported to-day. Rates opened firm at 1s. 2 11-16d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d., for Demand; and at 1s. 3 1-16d., for three months' sight Credits ready, and 1s. 3⅛ to 5-32d. forward, a fair amount of the latter being placed; but for Bank remittance we have heard of no enquiry, though 1s. 2¾d. for ready Telegraphic, 1s. 2 27-32d., for December transfer, and 1s. 2¼d. for January have, we hear, been obtainable. Calcutta also is reported to be slightly firmer, and this market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2¾ to 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32 to ¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·59	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at about the quotations for Fours, at which the market closed on Friday evening, say 105 3-16 for cash and the settlement, and 104 13-16 for the September account, these having been the final rates this evening.

SHARES are still inanimate; and in Cotton Mill Shares the only changes to-day have been a decline of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas, and an advance to the same extent in Maneckji Petit. Bank of Bombay shares have further declined Rs. 7½ to Rs. 1142½ National Bank shares have advanced to Rs. 200.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending August 25, as compared with the statement of August 19, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	August 19. Rs.	August 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,00,000	41,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	54,41,598	52,20,143
Do. do. at Branches	36,64,375	31,81,538
Other Deposits	4,33,37,463	4,29,09,601
Post Bills	7,700	7,700
Cash Credits, undrawn	39,90,446	42,14,641
Rs. ..	7,15,41,582	6,93,27,023
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,10,37,856	1,10,23,894
Cash Credits on do. do.	77,75,479	77,38,786
Loans do. do.	65,37,260	65,54,639
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	67,51,007	68,39,125
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,886 Applied in reduction .. " 2,55,000	3,92,886	3,92,886
Stamps, &c.	21,947	22,905
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks...	3,04,951	77,150
Cash and Currency Notes	3,87,20,196	3,66,68,338
Rs. ..	7,15,41,582	6,93,27,023

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.
Communication with all places in Nicaragua, except San Juan Del Sur, interrupted.
Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
With effect from Friday, the 1st September, the tariff charges per word in messages to Foreign countries will be the same as those in force before the 1st August. Therefore the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be Rs. 3 and Annas 5 via Suez and Teheran, and Rs. 3 via Turkey.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th August, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey nil	25	6	30 p.m.	28	9 pr. Re
Teheran	28	2	25 a.m.	..	44 [port.
Suez	28	2	55 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 28th August, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	4	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	20	...	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th August 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	20	920
Or per mile of Railway	20	16	1	37
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	2,731	1,777	65	4,573
Total for 6 weeks ...	3,331	2,177	85	5,493
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Ry. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date do.	.....	.....	.....	.....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

COLLIE—LAURIE—July 9, at St Columba's Church, Edinburgh, by the Right Reverend John Dowden, LL D, Bishop of Edinburgh, assisted by the Rev H H Flower, rector of St Columba's, Surgeon-Captain Macintosh A T Collie, I M S, to Margaret Jean Somerville, younger daughter of Professor S S Laurie, of the University of Edinburgh.
MERES—SAMUELLS—July 29, at the Parish Church, Sidmouth, Wm Fitzpatrick Meres, B A, Ben C S, retired, of Redlands, Sidmouth, to Margaret Pauline, youngest daughter of the late E A Samuells, C S, Ben C S, retired.
NEWSAM—HAYTER—August 7, at St James's, Great Grimsby, Frederick Charles Newsam, eldest son of F A Newsam, Esq, of Ashleigh, Leamington, to Gertrude Winnifred Morris, fourth daughter of the late Col C Hayter, C B, Madras S C.
RAND—MOENS—August 3, at St Peter's, Dulwich Common, Walter Charles Rand, of the Indian Civil Service, eldest son of John Rand, Esq, of Lordship-lane, to Ethel May, second daughter of the late Seaburne May Moens, Esq, I C S.
RAVENHILL—GRIFFITH—August 2, at St Luke's, Old Cart on, Frederick Thornhill, Lieut, Royal Horse Artillery, eldest son of Major-Genl F G Ravenhill, Inspector-General of Remounts, to Anne Eleanor (Nellie), elder daughter of the late Lieut-Col J G T Griffin, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, and of Mrs Griffith, Orleans, old Charlton.
RATHBURN—BLAIR—August 3, at St Jude's, Southsea, Edward Walter Rathburn, eldest son of E W Rathburn, Esq, Deseronto, Canada, to Aileen May, daughter of the late Capt J J Blair, Ben S C.

DEATHS.

ANSTED—August 3, at Rescastle, Cornwall, Hugh Leslie Ansted, M R C S, L R C P, of Madras, second son of the late Professor D T Ansted, M A, F R S, of Melton, Suffolk. Drowned in the attempt to rescue two friends, aged 36.
GREENE—August 2, at his residence, Fairholme, Beckenham, Kent, George Nuttall Greene, late Colonel, H E I C S, formerly of Newtown House, Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 81.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GENTRY—August 10, at Gurlaspur, the wife of C Gentry, Public Works Department, of a son.

DEATH.

PEPPE—August 21, at Ranchi, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, George Tosco Peppe, Manager of the Chota Nagpur Raj.

THIRD EDITION.

THE FULL NARRATIVE
OF THE
MAHOMEDAN
AND
HINDU RIOTS
AUGUST 1893
IN BOMBAY,
As it appeared from Day to Day in the *Bombay Gazette*,
Details of the fighting; the occupation of the City by the Troops, and Blue Jackets; the services of the Volunteer Corps; Meetings of the Mussalmans and the Hindus; Correspondence; opinions of the Press;
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Buildings, Fort.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1893.

ON the 8th instant, Mr. Chaplin framed, and Mr. A. J. Balfour vigorously pre-sed, what might be termed a ferocious indictment of the new currency policy of the Government of India. As was inevitable in such a case, confident assertion had to do duty for argument, and of that there was no lack. Mr. Chaplin was not even deterred by considerations of prudence from hazarding the assertion that the silver which had been imported into this country between 26th June and the evening on which he spoke, was wanted for spurious coinage—an unwarrantable libel on the Exchange Banks of Bombay and Calcutta. When pressed for name and place, the honourable member sheltered himself behind the statement that what he had just stated he had "heard whispered" ten days before, and was communicated to him "by a gentleman of very considerable authority on this question," whose name could not be given without permission. The discussion was brought on by the convenient fiction of moving the adjournment of the House to consider a question of urgent public importance—the recent changes in the currency of India and the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver, with the sanction of her Majesty's Government. The force of the attack was seriously mitigated by the admission at the very outset, that it was impossible to blame the Government of India for the action they had taken in a position of peculiar and exceptional difficulty, which they had year after year brought to the attention of the Government at Home. Looking at the whole question from the standpoint of the bimetallist, and ignoring the fact that the bimetallic remedy, however efficacious it might be, is as unattainable under present circumstances as the carriage exercise and chicken broth prescribed by a fashionable physician for a pauper. Mr. Chaplin declared dogmatically that the troubles of Indian finance have been primarily due to the fluctuations and the ever-recurring fall in the value of silver for which the only effectual cure is an international agreement for the free coinage of silver as well as gold. It did not advance matters much to point out that the Government of India had recommended the policy of such an international agreement by arguments, which have been neither disputed nor disproved. It is sufficient to know that Germany and the other continental States declined to have anything to do with bimetallism at the Brussels Conference, or even to make the smallest movement in that direction. This factor in the case Mr. Chaplin absolutely ignored. To judge from his speech, successive British Cabinets through sheer perversity had refused to concur in the application of the one remedy for the evils under which India was suffering.

While Government after Government refused to listen to the urgent and reasonable appeals of the Government of India, Mr. Chaplin charged the present Government, with being especially conspicuous for their "hostility to silver and to silver interests." The result according to him has been that the Government of India, finding itself confronted with bankruptcy, was forced to take a course which they did not desire and is full of dangers "not only to India itself but to the commercial interests of the whole world." Rejoicing in the failure of the India Office to sell Council Bills at a satisfactory rate, and informing the House that in the City it is said, that they would not sell better in the future, while the situation of Government servants has not been improved in the least. Waxing bolder he charged the Government with tampering with the currency "indirectly by methods you hope will not be discovered, and have already mulcted the native population of ten times the sum you gave. That is a very grave charge to make. But it is true." The answer is that it is not true. It is a fiction. What the Government has done has not been done by methods which it was hoped to keep secret, but by measures that were taken in the light of day before the whole world. If these measures had not been taken, the Indian tax-payer would by this time have been saddled with four crores of additional taxation to balance the Budget, with the certainty that when the Sherman Act is repealed and the value of silver goes down to half a crown an ounce, the rupee would fall to tenpence. The Government would then have only the choice between bankruptcy and the imposition of still further taxation to fill up a further deficit. Mr. Chaplin went on to ascribe to the closing of the Indian mints the whole of the decline in the value of silver which has since occurred. Everyone knows that the far more momentous silver legislation imminent in America—the certainty of which hastened the closure of the mints in this country, and made it imperative—is answerable for more than half that depreciation. Were the mints to be kept open to convert into rupees the unloaded silver of America? That is apparently what would have been preferred by Mr. Chaplin who is very angry at the depreciation of silver securities in all parts of the world, "estimated variously at between £100,000,000 and £200,000,000." Mr. Chaplin ventured to say that he had been "told"—by a nameless authority, doubtless the same that informed him of the real purpose of the recent purchases of silver on Indian account—that there would have been little if any chance of the repeal of the Sherman Act had it not been for the action of the Government of India. President Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle had pretty well made up their minds to have done with attempts to boom silver before the Herschell Committee reported. Mr. Chaplin charged the Government with introducing dishonest money into India, and with having been guilty of public plunder. Mr. Balfour did not deal in such wholesale imputations, though he did not hesitate to describe as "approaching lunacy" the argument of the Chancellor of Exchequer, that it was not for the Government of India to take thought of the effect which their policy might have on silver in the rest of the world. The leader of the Opposition suggested—rather late in the day—that the British delegates, at the Brussels Conference, might have been instructed to hold out the threat of stopping the mints of India "in such a way that it would have been believed in by the other nations of the world; they would then have had a diplomatic lever by the operation of which much might have been done." The answer is that in effect that possibility was brought home to the minds of the foreign delegates, when it was expressly stated that the British Government recognised that the position of India in respect to silver was different from that of Great Britain. It could not have escaped the knowledge of the delegates that Lord Herschell who was at that very time chairman of a committee of experts to devise a remedy for the evils under which India was labouring, had placed on record his opinion that in respect to currency India should have a free hand to deal with the question exclusively from the point of view of Indian interests. It was a matter of notoriety that a strong and influential movement was on foot in India, to press on the Government the urgent necessity of closing the mints to silver, and introducing a gold standard, with the rupee fixed at one shilling and sixpence. Does Mr. Balfour really believe that any "threat" held out by the delegates in express words would have been more "believed in by the other nations of the world" than these signs and portents, which all men might read? Sir William Harcourt, as it was his duty to do, energetically defended the Government of India from the imputation that they had inaugurated a policy of public plunder, or had acted without consideration for the interests of the people of India. The desire to save the Indian taxpayer from the heavy burdens which the continued depreciation of the currency of the country must have inevitably entailed, was the determining motive in all that was done. It was in the highest degree unpatriotic and mischievous to accuse Lord Lansdowne and Sir David Barbour of having inaugurated a policy of public plunder. Well might Sir John Lubbock remind the House that the subject was too serious to be made a party question, and that it would be well to wait a little and see the results of what has been done. It is ill cavilling at half-done work. A striking evidence of the levity with which such topics are sprung upon Parliament, should not pass unnoticed. Mr. Leonard Courtenay had to complain that the subject of the changes effected in the Indian currency had been introduced without any kind of notice to those most intimately concerned in it; he had been given no opportunity of consulting with his colleagues of the Currency Committee before the debate. It would almost appear as if particular care had been taken to guard, as far as possible, against the risk of any of those most competent to speak with special knowledge, from taking part in the discussion.

THE "celebrity at Home" in this week's *World* is Lord Harris, and the writer is complimentary not only to his lordship but to Bombay as well. We are told that usually every Governor in India is the subject of adverse criticism while he is in office and of admiration as soon as he departs. "Lord Harris appears to be a marked exception to this rule, as everyone speaks well of him." His powers of work, of which the *World* hears from all Bombayites, are descanted upon by the writer, who might, if we dare hazard a guess, be your recent visitor, Mr. Clement Scott. Those who fancy that the post of Governor of Bombay is a lotus-eating one—and there seems to be an impression at home that Englishmen in India do nothing but eat, drink, play, and draw enormous salaries—are "apt to fall into a blunder, the magnitude of which can only be realised by going there and judging for themselves." Lord Harris's personal appearance is described with all the minuteness of an American interviewer, though without being offensive. "An unusually good specimen of the English race with a fine open, rather broad forehead, overshadowing a compact and not too massive face. On both the relentless chisel of time had carved lines which betoken thought and earnestness. Years ago it was said of him that he had better stuff in him than cricketers are usually made of—that he was serious, and took a great interest in public affairs. In all these points he has fulfilled the forecast, and in his sense the *corpus sanum* has been accompanied by the *mens sanum*." It is rather appropriate that this sketch of our ruler should have appeared in the Canterbury Week.

ON Monday night, before the mail left, writes our London correspondent, Lord Northbrook went up to town for the laudable object of directing public attention from his place in the Upper House to the existing obstacles to the importation of manufactured silver from India. Unfortunately, his audience was less numerous than select, but he probably thinks that his trouble was not wasted, for he extracted a sympathetic speech from Lord Kimberley, and it may be hoped that the evils complained of will be removed without unnecessary delay. It is monstrous that the benevolent intentions of Parliament in sacrificing the plate duty should be frustrated by absurd technical difficulties respecting hall-marking. This was freely admitted by Lord Kimberley, who also recognised the bearing that the new currency policy has on this question. His lordship thoroughly agrees, that as the mints are closed to silver, there is a greater need for removing the obstacles referred to by Lord Northbrook. The facts were already well-known, and it cannot be said that the discussion in the Lords has thrown much fresh light on the subject, but it was well that this real grievance should again be brought forward at a moment when the larger silver question is so prominent. But why has not the Government of India replied to the despatch sent out three years ago suggesting that India should place her own Hall Mark on silver work intended for exportation to England?

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal that the proportion of the cost of the police establishment of the City of Bombay payable by the Municipality shall be three-fourths, the Government of Bombay paying twenty-five per cent., as suggested by the Government of India in November 1881. The Government contribution must not be less than ninety thousand rupees a year—an irreducible minimum, the fixing of which appears superfluous now that the addition of two hundred and ninety men to the police force will raise the Government contribution considerably above that figure. The increase of the force includes one superintendent and one inspector, three European constables, three jemadars, eleven havildars, and two hundred and seventy-one sepoys, a certain number of whom will receive higher pay to encourage the enlistment of men of fair education. This increase of the personnel will be an acceptable accession to the strength of the force, which has for some years been seriously undermanned. But it will not bring the strength of the protective force up to the level that is deemed requisite in Calcutta, where for an equal population the police number one thousand sepoys and fifty-two European constables over the present strength of the Bombay establishment. However it will be a very acceptable accession and will add considerably to the sense of security of her Majesty's liege in this city.

THE deputation from the European Civil Services Association, who waited upon the Earl of Kimberley, appear on the whole not to have been dissatisfied with his lordship's reply. Sir Roper Lethbridge took the place of Sir Seymour King, explaining the object of the deputation, namely, to ask that the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1891 with regard to furlough and pensions might be carried into effect. His lordship's attention was also called to the loss suffered by retired men in consequence of the fall in the value of the rupee. Lord Kimberley stated that the whole matter is receiving the full consideration of the India Office. He further expressed the hope that the grievances complained of would be remedied in some respects without delay.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY and Mr. Justice Fulton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have on appeal reversed the conviction of murder and sentences of life transportation passed upon Purshotum Dalla and three others by Mr. B. S. Tipnis, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach. In May last, the four appellants and five other persons were charged with committing the murder of one Machhi Ambra, a Bhil, at Sisodra, on the 26th January last. On that day the deceased and two others went to Sisodra to escort Bai Chitali to her mother's house at Kathodra. In the afternon while they were in the latter village, the wife of the first accused, who was charged with the offence along with the others before the Joint Sessions Judge, but was acquitted by him, went up and seized the cloth of the deceased, and charged him with mischievously cutting her cotton plants. While the quarrel was going on the other accused went up and dealt the deceased blows with bill-hooks, cl

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

SIXTEEN KILLED AND FIFTY INJURED.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

A terrible railway accident took place yesterday at Long Island, where an excursion train ran into the rear of another train, resulting in eight carriages being shattered and piled up one over the other, and sixteen people killed, besides fifty injured.

DEADLOCK AT BANGKOK.

The negotiations at Bangkok between M. de Vilers, the French Envoy, and the Siamese Government are at a standstill.

The exact demands being made by France are at present kept a close secret.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The English press are renewing their attacks on France in regard to Siam and accuse the French Government of seeking to establish a semi-protectorate over the country.

THE COMING WAR WITH LOBENGULA.

The *Times* states that the Chartered British South African Company estimates the cost of fighting King Lobengula at half a million sterling, and says that there is some talk of their borrowing this sum from the Imperial Exchequer unless Mr. Cecil Rhodes arranges matters otherwise.

THE ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.

Owing to the deficiency in the yield of the crops Great Britain will require to import about twenty-four million quarters of wheat this year.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE SHERMAN ACT REPEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

The debate in the House of Representatives on the Bill for the repeal of the Sherman Act is finished, and the voting will commence to-morrow (Monday).

THE REPORTED RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

No great importance is attached by the military authority to the statement of the *Neue Freie Presse* to the effect that the Russians are preparing to occupy Herat and are fortifying Penjdeh, Sarakhs, and Pul-i-Khatum. The paper in the first place is not regarded as worthy to be relied upon. It is of course considered serious, but no confirmation to the report has yet been received, and no steps will be taken yet.

AFFAIRS IN GILGIT.

The 6th Kashmir Infantry have arrived at Gilgit.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

It has been finally decided that no Imperial Service Cavalry Troops will camp out this year. A large company of Sappers and Miners are proceeding now to Pur.

MADRAS MAHOMEDANS AND SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

A largely-attended public meeting of the Mahomedan public of Madras was held on Saturday evening for the purpose of protesting against Simultaneous Examinations for the Civil Service. The following resolution was carried unanimously :—"This meeting being of opinion that holding competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service, simultaneously in England and in India would be unwarranted, contrary to sound policy, whether view be had to the position of the ruler and the needs of the ruled, in the present condition of the country. The meeting respectfully prays that the House of Commons will be pleased not to give effect to Mr. Paul's recent resolution affirming its desirability.'

A memorial to the Commons was adopted, and it was resolved that Sir G. Chesney be asked to present it. The memorial states that the agitation in favour of Simultaneous Examinations expresses the political aspirations of the Bengalees and Brahmins only and aims at the complete extinction of the European element in the Civil Service. The demands in no sense emanates from Indian people. The memorialists recognise the necessity for leaving for a long time yet discretionary power invested in the rulers completely untrammelled, and any attempt to shackle it must prove detrimental to the strength of the administration and good government of the country.

THE EX-KHAN OF KHELAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28

The ex-Khan of Khelat having been discovered to be carrying on communications with Gohur Khan is to be deported from Quetta to Loralai forthwith. He was to leave Quetta on Sunday morning by a special train.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

The 29th Bombay Infantry arrived at Quetta, on Thursday, and two squadrons of Cavalry were to follow on Monday.

General Galbraith was expected back on Sunday, and the common opinion now is that British troops will not be required at Khelat in order to ensure complete safety.

Convoys are to carry supplies up the Khagan Valley for troops on the limits of the Gilgit Agency.

Major General Sir William Lockhart has been empowered to send up two mountain guns with a wing of the 1st battalion 5th Gurkhas who will furnish a convoy guard.

TRIAL OF THE HYMALAYA BANK OFFICIALS.

The Himalaya Bank prosecution, at Mussoorie, came to a close so far as the magistrate's proceedings are concerned, on Friday, the 25th. It will be tried probably by Mr. Justice Blair at the Allahabad High Court in November, and will take three weeks or so before the jury, there being about sixteen witnesses and two hundred and eighteen documents to bring before the Court.

THE PAMIR TUNNEL.

The total length of the Pamir tunnel, on the Mushkof Bolan line, headings of which have just been successfully connected, is about 1030 yards. It comes next, but a very long way after the great boring through the Khojak which is 4,300 yards.

THE MUSHKOF VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Mushkof Valley Railway to Quetta will not be finished until April, 1896, as Government will not have money wherewith to complete it at any earlier date.

MAIL TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN KALKA AND CALCUTTA.

From 1st October the management of the East Indian Railway will introduce an acceleration mail train service between Kalka and Calcutta, which will enable the public to feel the full benefit to the chord line to Umballa and extension to the foot of the hills.

AFFAIRS IN KHELAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHELAT, Aug. 28.

Another Wing of the 2nd Grenadiers arrived here to-day, leaving fifty rifles at Maangochar, on the Mastung Road, where a fourth Company of the Bombay Sappers are erecting a defensive post, which will also be an entrepot for telegraph stores as it is in this neighbourhood that the wire is generally cut. These with the squadron at Mastung and the Garrison here all are the British troops yet in Khelat District. There have been no further moves of troops from Quetta, but several regiments are held in readiness there. General Luck is expected here soon.

Gauhar Khan is still in the Zahri hills ; the numbers with him are uncertain, but not diminished to any marked extent. There has been no raiding lately. Attack on Khelat is improbable now. To break up Gauhar Khan's insurrection a forward move southwards is necessary, after the arrival of troops in Zahri, Gauhar's country, accompanied by all the influential Sarawan Sirdars and their followers, such of the other Brahin clan, and the Thalawans. To effect this a wing at least of another Regiment will have to come here to protect Khelat from flank attacks The post is now unmolested. Letters should be addressed to Corps or department in anticipation of the forward move to Khelat.

THE PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

The Planters' Conference opened at Bangalore this morning. Twenty-three delegates and some twenty other planters were present. Mr. Brett, of North Mysore, was voted to the chair. The subject taken up first for discussion was the operation of Act 13 of 1859. Speeches were made by representatives of nearly all districts, including two native associations, in which the necessity of the amendment of the Act was forcibly urged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Aug. 28.

The *s. s.* Rosetta, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

The *s. s.* Rohilla, arrived here this morning.

The mail steamer Rohilla arrived from Bombay.

The Italian steamer Bormisa which left Bombay on the 9th inst., arrived at Hongkong yesterday, the 28th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64⅜
Bar Silver	34

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

CHOLERA IN BAGDAD.

The following telegram from the Resident, Bagdad, dated 26th instant, is published for general information in lastnight's *Government Gazette* :—"Outbreak of cholera at Bagdad."

MILITARY NEWS.

Col. T. B. Tyler, R. A., comes to India to take up the appointment of Colonel on the Staff vacated by Col. A. M. Rawlins on promotion. Lt.-Col. G. H. Marshall, R. H. A., succeeds Col. Tyler as Chief Instructor of Field Artillery at the School of Gunnery.

The Sanitarium of Khandalla, some 2,400 feet above the level of the sea, has been classified by the Government of India as a "Plains" station on the understanding that this declaration will neither involve increased expenditure, nor lead to demands for extended accommodation being made, and further that the number of men sent there in future will be limited to that for which accommodation on the plains scale is available.

The Government of India have decided that 1st class Sergeant-Instructors of Mounted Volunteer Corps, in this country, are not entitled to the increase of pay lately given to their confreres in cavalry regiments on the introduction of the Squadron organisation into India, and that they should continue to receive the rate formerly in force for a Troop Sergeant-Major, viz., 3s. 10d. per day. Following the principle of this decision, Battery Instructors of Artillery Volunteers need not look for the increase lately granted to Company Sergeant-Majors of Garrison Artillery.

The following appointments have been made for the manœuvres in Wiltshire in September :—To command the Cavalry Division, Major-Gen. Keith Fraser, Inspector-General of Cavalry ; A. A. G., Col. F. D. French ; D. A. A. G., Major Burn Murdoch, Royal Dragoons. Cavalry Brigade from Aldershot, Col. Wardrop, late 12th Lancers. Brigade from other stations, Col. J. B. Dickson ; Brigade Major, Major Lawrence, King's Dragoon Guards. First Inf. Div., Lt.-Gen. H. F. Davies ; A. A. G., Col. R. E Allen, East Yorkshire Regt ; D. A. A. G., Major W. H. Sawyer, North Stafford. Regt. First Brigade (Guards), Col. H. Trotter, Gren. Gds. ; Brigade Major, Major F. C. Ricardo, Gren. Gds. Second Brigade, Major-Gen. Utterson ; Brigade Major, Capt. Robb, Durham L. I. Second Div, Lt.-Gen. E. F. Chapman ; A. A. G., Col. Street, Middlesex Regt. Dist. : D. A. A. G. Major W. Franklyn, Yorkshire Regt. First Brigade, Major Gen. Grogorie. Second Brigade, Col. H. Bengough, C. B. ; Brigade Major, Capt Gamble, 1st Lincoln Regt., Aldershot Brigade, Major-Gen. Crealock ; Brigade Major, Capt. Burney, Gordon Highlanders. Active preparations are now in progress for the manœuvres, and depots have been established on Crookham Common, near Newbury, and at Churn, near Didcot, companies of the Army Service Corps and detachments of the Royal Engineers being daily engaged in the conveyance of stores and in the erection of field telegraphs. A large body of Cavalry will probably leave Aldershot and encamp on Crookham Common towards the end of August.

An American critic thus speaks of Della Fox, a popular comedienne : "Let me again call her attention to the fact that her increase of fat will ultimately endanger her market value. She is shorter than Lillian Russell, particularly as to her neck. And it must be confessed that fat is not as becoming to Della as it was to Lillian. Yet you remember how earnestly the Russell worked to reduce her superfluous flesh ! She was indefatigable and successful. Now Miss Fox, go thou and do likewise. Twenty-five pounds off and you will be once more the fascinating sylph of yore."

The greatest Japanese actor of modern time sis Ichikawa Danjuro. A new play, in which he takes the leading part, has lately been produced in the principal theatre in Tokio. He is 56 years of age, but has recently been playing the part of a young lady of 17. To represent the character, he says, "the skin on my face has to be stretched to the utmost limit of its elasticity to hide the wrinkles. My face has to be treated in the same way a dyer stretches a piece of silk which he sets out in the sun to dry." He does not object to appear as a young lady, but he now draws the line at any further attempts to mimic the gambols of a lion.

Mdme. Decrais, the wife of the French Ambassador, is the daughter of a banker. She is notonly an extremely well informed woman ; she possesses great intellectual capabilities, and much strength of will. She may be very far from realising the stereotyped notion of a thorough Parisian ; in manner, quiet and reserved, she is rather gracious than graceful, and her cleverness does not show itself in repartee, but no one who has had the pleasure of conversing with her can fail to have noted the solid good sense for which she is remarkable. Both M. and Mdme Decrais posses literary and artistic tastes.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Mr. Chaplin's motion for the adjournment of the House in order to enable him to raise a discussion on the closing of the Indian mints took everyone by surprise. As your readers are aware, it is a rule at St. Stephen's that the privilege of moving the adjournment shall not be granted unless forty members express approval by standing up in their places. On this occasion the occupants of the Front Opposition bench and the Conservatives sitting behind generally signified their assent, but all the Liberal Unionists with the exception of the redoubtable Mr. T. W. Russell remained seated. The Irish members who apparently do not share Archbishop Walsh's enthusiasm for the white metal were highly indignant with Mr. Chaplin for delaying the further consideration on the report of the Home Rule Bill, and after Mr. Chaplin had been called upon by the Speaker shouted out "count." This indirect attack, if I may so call it, on the chair was not in the best taste, but upon Mr. Peel uttering in his severest manner the words "order, order," Mr. Chaplin was allowed to proceed. The right hon. gentleman and his friends justify their action by pointing to the attitude of the Ministry throughout this country. The Government, they remind us, refused to give a night for discussion before the policy recommended by Lord Herschell's Committee was made into law and they have again refused any opportunity of discussion since the closing of the mints. It was found that the question could not be brought up on the vote on account, and therefore the policy would remain unchallenged in the ordinary course of affairs until the Indian Budget came to be considered in the last days of the session, and then it would be too late to expect the House to give any adequate attention to the subject. Another explanation of Mr. Chaplin's interposition is put forward by the Ministerialists. They say that he wants to get away for a holiday, and that the speech he delivered on Tuesday had been prepared for the Indian Budget debate which serious Mr. Macfarlane with unconscious humour has suggested should be postponed not to the Greek Kalends but to the autumn session or sitting whichever it may prove to be Mr. Chaplin entered upon an elaborate indictment of the Home Government's action in hostility to silver and to bimetallism. The intended fixity of the rupee and stability of exchange between England and India which were to be the result of the new policy had not, he contended, been at all secured at present, and if the Government of India continued to be unable to sell their Council Bills as at present, the object of the policy for which such risks and objections had been incurred would not be secured at all. The Indian Government would escape the necessity for increasing taxation, but the indirect taxation that would be caused to the people of India would be ten times the amount that the Government would save. The House was asked to recollect three things, (1) that the closing of the mints would necessarily be followed by a heavy fall in the price of silver ; (2) that the Indian ryots—the Squire of Blankney called them the peasantry—were in debt and had many fixed payments to make at stated periods ; and (3) that there was an enormous amount of uncoined silver in the hands of the natives. This policy, therefore, required the ryots to give more of their produce in payment of their debts than they ought to give, and it very seriously depreciated the value of uncoined silver so that they were compelled to give more produce, and to take an enormously diminished value in rupees for their reserves of uncoined silver. A more flagrant act of public plunder had never been perpetrated by any Government than the closing of the mints. Having quoted a large amount of testimony to the existence of a very great appreciation of gold and fall in gold prices as compared with comparatively stable silver prices, he said the Government were going to aggravate all the misery and all the evils that result to natives from a great appreciation of the standard of value. He laboured the point of the immense hoards of uncoined silver with more persistency than some of his friends thought prudent, considering the doubts thrown on the previous evening by the Lord Chancellor in "another place" upon estimates accepted by Mr. Chaplin as Gospel. The occupant of the Woolsack agrees with the conclusion arrived at by the Gold and Silver Commission that in all probability the silver hoards other than rupees and ornaments is inconsiderable. Mr. Chaplin read extracts from the memorial sent to the Herschell Committee by the Industrial Association of Western India, and professed himself to be shocked at the manner in which the views of a body "directly representative of the people of the West" had been ignored. Sir William Harcourt, who if he did not exactly lose his temper, was not in a conciliatory mood, defended the action of the Government at great length. At the outset he jeered at Mr. Chaplin as a man who if the end of the world were to come—*si fractus illabatur orbis*—would be found making an oration upon bimetallism. The House had been whilst Mr. Chaplin was speaking as deserted as it is on an Indian Budget night, but when it became known that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was on his legs, members flocked in from the Lobbies, the Terrace, and the Smoking-Rooms. He quoted from the Report of the Gold and Silver Commission to prove that bimetallism is unattainable, and referring to the Brussels Conference reminded us of the declaration made there that the Indian question would be dealt with separately. He declined to be drawn into an argument about Mr. Chaplin's "enormous" hoards of uncoined silver, sheltering himself behind Lord Herschell's statement on the subject. Replying to an interruption by Mr. Chaplin Sir William rather pettishly observed, "I take the evidence of Sir David Barbour and the Lord Chancellor as worth all the informat on derived from the sporting tour of the late Minister for Agriculture." The introduction of Sir David Barbour's name in this connection was unfortunate, but Sir William was on safer ground when he styled the Financial Member of Council as the recommender of the new policy. Though announcing that the Cabinet accepted full responsibility no small portion of Sir W. Harcourt 's utterances was devoted to showing that they had only adopted the plan recommended by the Government of India. Mr. Chaplin's arguments were described as futile, and his overstrained language as to "public plunder" mischievous. "Who is it," the Chancellor of the Exchequer asked, "that he attacks as the author of the plunder? Lord Lansdowne, because he was President of the Council that passed this Act ; Sir David Barbour ; aye, and the right hon. gentleman the member for Bodmin" (Mr. Courtney). Sir W. Harcourt admitted that the results are uncertain, but he contends that the Government took the best advice they could obtain, and refuse to believe that the authorities in India have recommended a policy of spoliation." He greatly vexed the souls of the silver men present by speaking of the closing of the mints as the "death of bimetallism," and angered the Front Opposition bench by describing Mr. Chaplin's action as a miserable party attack made only for the purpose of delaying an important Bill.

Mr. Balfour who never allows himself to be carried away by his feelings in debate properly rebuked Sir W. Harcourt for his excessive warmth, or as the Opposition leader put it, for "plunging about in these absurd recriminations." Mr. Balfour maintained that the plan was not the choice of the Indian Government, but they adopted it as a means for escaping from a position of serious difficulty in deference to the views of the Home Government. It was a currency as inconvertible and as artificial in its value as was ever issued by any Government in the world. He declared the closing of the mints to be a financial crime. Mr. Balfour was followed by Sir John Lubbock who made what some considered the most practical speech of the evening. He blamed the Herschell Committee for not paying sufficient attention to alternative schemes, and enlarged upon the superior advantages of his own proposal of an import duty. An import duty of 10 per cent. would raise, he pointed out, Rx. 600,000 as the Committee supposed, but slightly more than can be obtained under the present arrangement. He is not free from some apprehension as to the political effect of the altered system, and is altogether opposed to giving gold for rupees, a thing not however contemplated as Mr. Courtney reminded the House in his instructive speech. Mr. Courtney seemed as a member of the Committee to be on his defence, and he seemd to carry his listeners with him when he deprecated premature conclusions. He showed that the functions of the Committee were limited to a particular remedy and threw in the weight of his experience against Mr. Chaplin's estimates as to the hidden stores of silver. He said the question demanded the attention of the House how far the money transactions of the world should be attached to one metal. I should have mentioned that Mr. Samuel Smith spoke immediately after Sir J. Lubbock, but without affording much enlightenment. The same may, perhaps, be said of the contributions of Mr. Vicary Gibbs and Mr. Everett. These estimable gentlemen appeared to be anxious to speak one word for India and two for the bimetallic movement with which they are both so prominently identified.

To return to our rupees. When the elect of Finsbury concluded, Mr. S. Hoare rose to continue the discussion, which had already lasted more than four hours. This was too much for Sir W. Harcourt, who with the acquiescence of everybody except poor Mr. Hoare stopped the palaver by moving the useful but much-abused closure. If Mr. Chaplin did not score any direct victory, he may console himself with the reflection that, Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Courtney apart, no one had anything to say in favour of the new departure, and Mr. Courtney's approval was not precisely unqualified. The Press—I mean the London daily press—is not more merciful than usual to the Chaplin party. The *Times* bluntly says that this is "not a matter upon which to found attacks upon the existing administrations," calls Mr. Chaplin's tirades "unseemly," and a sumes that had not both Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Balfour been suffering under disappointment, they would have taken a calmer and juster view of the "hypothetical calamities" of the owners of the colossal accumulations of uncoined silver. The "peculiar vehemence" of the bimetallists is attributed to the disappearance of their strongest card. "They have long regarded the condition of Indian finance as their best ground for hoping that bimetallism might come within the domain of practical politics. They can scarcely view without chagrin the filling up of their chosen field by another and totally different experiment." The *Daily News* agrees with Sir J. Lubbock, that if rupees are to be legal tender for any amount, and if gold will not be issued against them India cannot have a gold standard. "The best defence of what certainly looks like a departure from sound principle is, that the present state of things must be considered temporary, and that gold will ultimately be legal tender in India." Mr. Goschen's silence has attracted some notice. He sat out the debate, and though he was restless, he uttered no syllable of approval or of dissent from any of the arguments advanced by the speakers. Some people have suggested that he may be meditating the final plunge into bimetallism ; perhaps, they are right, but it must be remembered that he is over (though not much over) the age, when, according to Mr. Balfour, conversion, perversion, or inversion to the reformed currency religion is possible It is not only at Westminster and by bimetallists that "peculiar vehemence" is displayed by those who think that a great mistake has been committed. So orthodox a gold man as Mr. A. J. Wilson, uses language that, in spite of his financial heterodoxy, must almost incline Mr. Chaplin to regard him as a man and a brother. "An Indian lunacy" is pretty strong, but the following is even stronger—"In the history of the world we can call to mind no greater example of political folly."

After a short respite the Home Rule Bill again came up for consideration, but the report stage is very like the Committee stage, though with the difference that everybody seems to go about the business with a languid air. The number of absentees on the opening night was quite remarkable among those members who had given notice of amendments, and there has been some grumbling among the more militant Unionists at what they regard as a lack of duty. The burden of these complaints principally falls on the shoulders of Mr. Balfour, who did not put in an appearance until late in the evening. The leader of the Opposition was to have moved a new clause providing that Ireland should cease after a specified date to return representative peers to the House of Lords or members to the House of Commons. As he was first on the list the smaller boy stayed away thinking that the discussion on his proposal would occupy all the time, in blissful ignorance of the decision that Mr. Balfour had come to waive his motion in favour of one of similar import to be moved subsequently by Mr. Macartney. It would be tedious to describe the discussions on all the clauses submitted on Monday and since. The only approach to animation was over the fight as to the retention of the Irish members raised on Tuesday. The debate was carried over to Wednesday when Mr. Chamberlain, who has been spending a portion of his little holiday in writing an article on the situation in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, succeeded in drawing out Sir William Harcourt. Has Mr. Gladstone taken the hint given him not to do all the talking? In the article referred to Mr. Chamberlain gives a history of what he calls the Great Betrayal and takes considerable pains to show that the Liberal party can never again be united—as if anybody expected that it could. We may or may not think that Mr. Chamberlain was right in seceding from the Gladstonians, but even his present allies cannot help smiling at some of his statements. It was not generally known before that he and his friends exhausted every effort at reconciliation, and the talk about "sacrifice of personal interests" is hardly consistent with the fact that the Liberal Unionists have had a pretty long spell of power without any of the drudgery of office. Mr. Chamberlain says that the Gladstonians "freed from all restraints have departed more and more widely from the old programme of the Liberal party, and have adopted methods and principles which are repugnant to all its best traditions." The idea of Mr. Chamberlain—the Mr. Chamberlain of eight years ago—being a restraint on advanced methods and priciples is, to say the least, slightly droll. Mr. Chamberlain fortunately perhaps is not in 1893 what he was in 1885. He claims with more elevation than is agreeable to all Conservatives that the result of his action has been to "strengthen the progressive side of Conservatism." Candid Gladstonians cannot deny this, but they may be excused when they say that the effect has been the reverse on Mr. Chamberlain's politics. Mr. Chamberlain complains very bitterly of the way in which he and those who follow him have been treated by the Gladstonians. The "malevolence" has not all been on one side but there is some excuse for his strictures on those journals who, as he says, have made the personal appearance of political opponents the subject for "scurrilous insinuation." The only mistake he makes is on bringing this charge against the whole of the Gladstonian Press. I can only call to mind two, or at most three, who have discredited themselves and their calling by a kind of abuse that in the long run does more harm to those who indulge in it than to the person abused. For the moment, however, interest centres not in Mr. Chamberlain's essay on the progress of the Home Rule, but in the more momentous question, whether there is to be an autumn "session" or "sitting"—for the two things are not precisely identical. Mr. Gladstone's statement on the subject the other night has satisfied the stalwarts of his party, but the Unionists still incline to think, or rather to hope, that the House will be spared the ordeal of reassembling much earlier than usual. Sir John Rigby, the Solicitor-General, is delightfully unconventional. It is not so long since a well-used common briar pipe fell out of his pocket as he rose from the Treasury Bench to address the House. Last night during the discussion on Mr. Mildmay's proposed clause to secure every subject of the Queen in Ireland full protection Mr. Carson said that the Solicitor-General knew the law and the meaning of the clause ; whereupon Sir John Rigby convulsed the entire assembly by exclaiming loudly "I am hanged if I do." The *Times* describes his exclamation as "one of those outbursts of natural bursaedigy which occasionally win for him the hearts of all sides."

The Hereford Election, shortly to be decided, also attracts a fair amount of attention ; the two candidates shake hands and cheer each other in public : and we may be sure that whichever is returned he will not imitate the example of certain members whose conduct on a recent occasion has inflicted so much injury on the *prestige* of the House of Commons. The Liberal candidate, Sir J. Pulley, unlike the late member, Mr. Grenfell, has no sympathy with bimetallism ; indeed with engaging *naiveté* he tells the electors that he and the President of the United States hold the same opinions on this question.

THE SILVER TAKEN OVER FROM THE BANKS.

THE BANKS PAID.

Yesterday the Bombay mint, after pre-melting the one hundred and eighty-five lakhs of rupees' worth of silver tendered by the Exchange Banks on or about the date of the passing of the new Currency Act, issued to the Banks the last of the certificates for the value of this vast quantity of metal.

There was something very like a panic in Banking circles on the eventful Monday, the 26th of June, when the Banks were informed that the Mint had closed its doors to free coinage, and the whole of the silver in India and on its way was thrown on to their hands with a celerity of action that was certainly unexpected. The Banks, it will be remembered, lost no time in bringing to the notice of Government their position, and urged upon Government the necessity of accepting such silver as had arrived in India, and that which had already been shipped, and which it was contended was not hurried out in consequence of the general belief that the Mints would close at no distant date, but was required for the purposes of ordinary trade.

After some delay, the decision of Government came, and it stated that "The Mint Master will, after pre-melting and assaying in the usual manner, furnish to the Bank concerned a certificate of the amount of silver of standard fineness received by him, and the Accountant-General will on that certificate pay to the Bank concerned the number of rupees which is equivalent to the sterling value (or dollar value where bought for dollars) of the quantity of silver at the price paid by the Bank for the silver on its purchase."

The Banks contended that they would suffer by such an arrangement, as the silver was already engaged against sterling bills bought at the same rate at which the silver was bought at. The Bank managers considered there was some ambiguity in the letter of Mr. Finlay, Secretary to Government, and in reply to a telegram that gentleman stated "The rate of exchange on which the amount due on the Mint certificate is paid to the Bank concerned by the Comptroller General was to be the basis on which the Banks were to be paid. At the time the rupee stood at 1s. 4d., and it was expected that the Secretary of State would not sell Council Bills under that figure, the outlook for the Banks was gloomy, but with the gradual fall of exchange, their position has improved in a corresponding ratio. As we have stated, the last of the Banks were paid last night, although the vast amount of silver is not yet coined. Sixty-eight lakhs have been coined up to date, leaving one hundred and seventeen lakhs still to be dealt with. The Mint is getting through three lakhs a day, and it is expected the whole amount will be coined by the middle of October.

The Calcutta Mint only received some eight lakhs of the Banks uncoined silver, consequently the statement that it is coining six lakhs a day, is incorrect.

THE BOMBAY RIOT MARATHA RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A correspondent writes :—The leading members of the Maratha community formed themselves into a committee, on Tuesday last, at the residence of an influential Maratha gentleman, Mr. Raghoonathrao Babasaheb Malup, to consider the advisibility of starting a fund for the relief of sufferers in the recent unhappy riots in Bombay. The principal object of this movement is to enable the masses to put in their mite for the relief of the unhappy victims in the struggle, irrespective of caste, colour, or creed. Many of the masses of the miscellaneous community of this cosmopolitan city expressed their desire to practically show their sympathy for the sad deaths of the misguided enthusiasts and the sufferings of the wounded as also those who suffered fatally or otherwise in the execution of their duties. Several eloquent speeches were delivered on the occasion. One of the speakers, Mr. Dalvi, aptly observed, that whatever may have been the conditions and relations of the present quarelling creeds in other towns they have been unbroken all along on terms of amity and friendship. Indeed, the present prosperity and pride with which Bombay assumes the proud title of *urbs prima in Indis* is entirely due to the unanimity with which the numerous citizens of this emporium of trade work among themselves. A strong working committee of Messrs. Pitale, Lokhanday Dalvi, Karachikar, Rokday, Powar, Kelooskar, Gaikwad, Nakhwa, graduates, and other gentlemen too numerous to mention was formed. The treasurer, Mr. Malup, and the secretary, Mr. Bhaleker, editor of the *Shetkarya-cha-Kaivara* (advocate of agriculturists), and the managing committee received contributions to the fund. This fund is intended to co-operate with the one which has been started on a grander scale. A large sum has been already collected, and the zealous workers will reach the poor mill-hand willing to testify his sympathy for the poor and receive from him his two annas from his hard-earned day's wages—a privilege from which he may be probably precluded in respect to the other fund. Last Sunday afternoon, the committee again met at Mr. Malup's place, when several gentlemen from the Deccan and Guzerat were added to the committee and the details of their working were gone through. It may be stated here that the promoters are acting in concert with the originators of the bigger fund in their laudable endeavours to help the needy and deserving in time.

THE SERVICES OF THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You and all the public know that the Bombay police have done meritorious service during the recent riot, standing against severe sun, wind, and rain without timely food or rest ; and now, as reported in your paper, that twenty-seven sepoys are laid up with severe wounds in the police hospital quite unable to attend to their duties and support their families with all their hard labour while in good health, it is with great difficulty that they maintain their families within ten or twelve rupees in a place like Bombay. Now the public may imagine what amount of inconvenience their families have been put to while the earning member is laid up in hospital. It is still more miserable to imagine the distress of those of the men who have fallen victims to the rioters. Taking their service to the city and distressed condition into consideration, I hope the benevolent public will raise subscription and give in shape of reward to the families that are inconvenienced consequent on the illness or death of their master. This will not only console the police but encourage them to work assiduously in time of need.—Yours, &c.,

D. VASUDEVA CHARYA.

BOMBAY ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I notice that several of the roads in Bombay are sadly in need of repair, and would ask any Corporator to drive along the Parel Tank Road, near the north gate of Government House, Parel, where he will find that the metalling has completely worn through, and ruts six inches deep remain. There are other roads in a similar state. When the Executive Engineer, therefore, prepares his estimates for the coming year, let him not reduce them by making the roads the sufferers.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 25. WILSON T. LIDBETTER.

The following are among recently proved wills :—Mr. John Addington Symonds, £72,895 ; Mr. Francis Black, £72,000 ; Mr. Henry Parry Gilbey, £463,600 ; Baron Charles Frederick de Thyll, £20,400 ; Mr. Thomas Phillips Elphinstone, £19,000 ; Mrs. Catherine Hester Hemming £43,000 ; Mr. Robert Allen, £26,000 ; Mrs. Margaret Dennistown Brown, £25,000 ; Lady Harriet Catherine Wegg-Prosser, £6,630 ; and Mr. William Harry Vane Milbank, £100.

Senor Castelar, in an interview with some French journalists, who had ridden from Paris to Madrid on bicycles, made some remarks to them which they can hardly have relished. Talking of French politicians, the veteran statesman said :—"I can no longer follow them ; I cannot recognise their old ideas, which have now become far too advanced for me. One would say they were possessed by I don't know what. I loved France, and I have always loved it ; but you French are very hard to govern—just like the Spaniards indeed. It is bewildering." Then he talked of England. "The older I get, the more I admire the English people. See how it walks slowly but surely along the road of progress, without sudden rushes, without a check. It is truly admirable. It is always that people which gives us an example of political sagacity. It is that people always that we should imitate."

CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY *VS.* PARSEES.

It is a singular coincidence that the experience of last year in the first match between the cricketing representatives of the Bombay Presidency and the Parsees should be repeated this year in very nearly the same way. Our readers will remember that twelve months ago the match resulted in a draw owing to the game having to be abandoned on the second day on account of the heavy fall of rain. Now we have play stopped on the first day for the same reason, and it is difficult to see how anything but a draw can result from the second day's play, unless the match is continued by arrangement on Wednesday. It would be a great satisfaction to cricketers of every complexion and denomination if such a compromise could be effected ; for to have the contest fought out to a definite issue is the loudly expressed wish of all. The match is creating enormous interest, for never before have the two teams been so evenly matched. Three notable abstentions at the eleventh hour, from the Presidency Eleven, has weakened the batting strength of the combination rather seriously. Poore who has been playing in rare form all through the season has been rendered *hors de combat* by an untimely attack of illness, the regimental duties of Lowis have prevented him leaving Mhow, and Newnham's modest estimate of his present ability has caused him to stand out. His admirers in Bombay believe him to be over-sensitive, and still think that if he had played he would have been an important element both in the European powers of attack and defence. The three men who have been chosen as stop-gaps are not generally approved of, and the opinion has gained ground that the executive would have done better to have chosen men who are more used to Parsee bowling. However, as it stands the team is very strong in both the principal departments of the game, and never has the European attack comprised such a galaxy of talent. Greig, Barton, Sinclair of Repton School fame, and Raikes are a quartette whose bowling has been tried on scores of fields, and has always proved effective. Troup and F. Clark are change bowlers of more than average merit. Against this combination the Parsee executive have opposed five really good bowlers, namely, Writer, Gagrat, R. E. Mody, Bapasola, and Mistry who are too well known to fame to require their deeds chronicled here ; but we may say that the fast underhand has now got the ball more under control, and can put an astonishing amount of work on it. Mistry who made his debut in a match against Secunderabad three years ago, has also improved wonderfully. The handicap by reason of the absence of Pavri and M. Kanga is therefore more apparent than real. The younger Mody being away makes a gap in the ranks of reliable batsmen, but the Parsee executive are wise in playing the colts Engineer and C. Patel, whose batting averages during the season are flattering and promise the best results. The opponents being thus seemingly so well worthy of each other's steel, opposition from the weather to a good game is exasperating ; especially when it is remembered that a fortnight of fine weather preceded yesterday's wet. Yesterday morning broke gloomily ; but as the skies looked hard a crowd of from four to five thousand persons gathered on the ground at eleven o'clock to witness the start. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris and staff were early on the scene, and many European sportsmen from Poona and elsewhere thronged the reserved enclosures. The Parsees mustered in force, and several ladies might be seen in the club tents. The rain which had fallen during the morning had damaged the ground, but Raikes, the Presidency captain, on winning the toss was perfectly justified in claiming the first use of the wicket, which though not wholly in favour of the batsmen, was still worse for the bowlers, who with a wet ball could hardly get the usual amount of work on. Troup and Trask defended against the attack of Writer and Bapasola. The batsmen began very carefully feeling their way and taking no liberties. The bowling was excellent and the fielding for a composite eleven, which the Parsees really are, perfectly admirable. Cooper displayed great judgment as a captain, and the disposition of the field saved many a single, and often converted what should have been a four into a meagre single. The batsmen after a while became more comfortable, and Troup playing in that free style which has made him so great a favourite made some very fine hits. After putting 20 to his credit however and when his friends firmly believed him set for 50 at least, his wicket was cleverly taken by a fast yorker from Writer. Thirty runs for one wicket however was a rather healthier state of things than usually obtains in these international contests, and the spirits of the Europeans rose when Greig showed his earnestness to score, and at the same time to defend his wickets by good sound cricket. Trask was playing like a book ; wary and patient he gave no chances, and though the bowling was changed, Gagrat and Mistry taking the places of Writer and Bapasola, the score rose slowly but steadily to 63 when Trask was regularly beaten by a ball from Gagrat which broke like a thunderbolt from the off. Nobody with an ordinary human eye could have played that ball. Trask made 22 without giving the shadow of a chance, and though his scoring was slow, he was of great service to his side in beating the bowling which was first-class. Greig was scarcely partnered with Sprott, when he had what some think a piece of luck, in having an appeal for thrown out by Gagrat, given in his favour. With the score at 67 it rained a deluge, and play for the day had to be abandoned. The European partisans were very well pleased with the performance of their representatives, who it is to be hoped will maintain yesterday's standard of excellence in to-day's play. The match begins at 11 a.m. sharp, and it is requested that the utmost punctuality will be observed.

The teams lunched together in the Gymkhana pavilion, Lord Harris was a guest, and he heartily congratulated the players on the excellent cricket shown during the short time of play.

The following are the details :—

Play began at 11-30, and the Presidency captain winning the toss sent in Troup and Trask to face the bowling of Writer and Bapasola. Writer started with a maiden. Trask cut Bapasola for one and Troup put away the same bowler to slip for a couple. Trask drove Writer heavily to cover, but was pluckily stopped by Mistry at cover-point. The batsman was however, successful in secur

a single off Gagrat. Four more were added to the score and continous downpour of rain made it necessary to stop play.

The following are the scores :—

PRESIDENCY.
1st innings.

Mr H R Troup, b Writer	20
Mr J E Tyack, b Gagrat	22
Mr J G Greig, not out	14
F L Sprott, not out	2
Mr A D Wilkins	
Mr Johnson	
Capt Barton	did not bat.
Mr J G Smallwood	
Mr E B Ralkes	
Mr F J Clark	
Mr L L Sinclair	
Extras	9
Total	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr D N Writer	96	24	10	1
Mr N C Bapasola	35	12	2	0
Mr K M Mistry	50	16	0	0
Mr B B Gagrat	30	6	1	1

THE HIMALAYA BANK PROSECUTIONS.

THE inquiry before the District Magistrate into the charges against the Himalaya Bank officials, continued on Friday last the fifteenth day.

Mr. Sells "recalled, proved a letter from Dr. Collis, on the eve of leaving India, to Mrs. Greenway, making over to her the fixed deposit of Rs. 12,000 standing in his name, as belonging solely to her. He had only taken the account over to help her to get the deposit withdrawn.

Mrs. Chiodetti, wife of the Mr. Chiodetti, examined yesterday, deposed that they had deposits in the Himalaya Bank. She proved the deposit receipts. She remembered Moss coming to their house on the 8th December 1890. Her husband said they wished to withdraw the Rs. 50,000 deposit when it became due in February, and to put it in several banks. Moss approved, and said they could have it as the Bank had plenty of money; but the Himilaya Bank was as safe as the Bank of England. Her husband thereupon said he would deposit part of the money he had in England with the Himalaya Bank, and next day he gave a cheque on the Union Bank of London equivalent to Rs. 4,047. In March 1891 she saw Moss whodictated an application she wrote for the withdrawal of Rs. 50,000, and asking Moss to invest the amount in Government paper. Moss said it would take time to get in the money, but they should have it as it came in, within a fortnight. Nothing was ever paid. The application was answered on the 18th March saying the deposit was renewed for want of notice, but that the Bank would pay by instalments with interest. Moss came the same afternoon to their house, and asked if they agreed, to instalments. She said she had already agreed but he had paid nothing. Moss said he was very sorry. The Bank had had money and would have paid, but he could not do as he wished. He had been overruled by one he was bound to obey. He would not mention his name. He told her to make the next letter as strong as possible. She did so, but had failed to find the letter she sent.

In cross-examination by Mr. Alston, several amusing passages of arms occurred. The witness explained that they transferred Rs. 4,000 odd from London to the Himalaya Bank because they intended it to be one of five good safe banks among whom they would distribute their deposits. When Moss said it was as safe as the Bank of England he was not joking. He had often said so, and seemed to speak seriously. Witness though nervous about the deposits all along, never consulted a lawyer. She never had any communication with the directors, written or verbal. She first learned Mrs. Wilson had a deposit and had withdrawn it in March 1891, after the Bank failed. When Moss said he was overruled by one he was bound to obey she thought he meant Wilson, but he did not say so.

The Public Prosecutor said that was the last wit ness, and he read Wilson's deposition in the case of Macauliffe versus Wilson. This occupied an hour till luncheon time. After luncheon portions of the depositions before the District Judge in April 1892 were read and put in.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th August 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	77,000	1,01,000	4,000	1,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	167	219	9	395
For previous weeks of half-year	4,26,154	4,68,219	24,086	9,18,456
Total for 6 weeks	5,03,154	5,69,219	28,086	11,00,456
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	73,276	69,381	1,682	1,35,319
Per mile of Ry do.	159	151	4	294
Total to corresponding date do.	4,70,962	5,20,186	24,977	10,16,125

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 46,681
Do. to date ..... „ 84,331

AMONG the Parliamentary issues will be found the following :—Indian Currency : Further papers, Correspondence, and Proceedings of the Government of India. We believe that all the documents now presented to Parliament have appeared in the *Gazette* of India.

DURING the trooping season 1892-93, 15,894 European troops, 540 women, and 602 children were despatched to India ; and 13,350 men, 506 women, and 1072 children arrived home for discharge and distribution. This may be taken as an average year and the figures will give an idea what the amount of work done by the Indian transports, really is.

THE Madras and Bombay Armies Bill has passed the Lords, and there is reason to suppose that the Commons will block its way. It appears doubtful, however, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette* if the proposed abolition of the Presidential Army commands will take place during the current year. The several schemes connected with the introduction of the system of Army Corps command, have not yet been finally completed, and it is probable that they will occupy some time longer in working out. The schemes referred to, include some very important military changes. The first department that will be affected by the abolition of the Indian Presidential Armies, will be that of the Military Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay. It is therefore, very probable that before the end of the year is out, the departments will cease to exist.

A WIDOW named Madame Vailland, who carried on business in Paris, but who, failing in her efforts, had (says a Paris Correspondent) to face bankruptcy, attempted to asphyxiate herself and her three daughters with the fumes of charcoal. Bankruptcy, as our Correspondent tells us, is the greatest disgrace that can overtake a respectable person in France, and French women who are in business have a high regard for their commercial honour. The children were nine, seven, and three years old respectively. The attempt was discovered by a fellow-tenant remarking a smell on the stairs, and the door of the room whence it issued was broken open. The mother and the two elder children were revived from the state of insensibility into which they had fallen, but the youngest was dead. The three were clustered round their mother, and all of them, from want of food, looked like skeletons. Madame Vailland and her two surviving children were taken to the Tenon Hospital.

THERE is some mystery connected with the young Indian of whose robbery at Brindisi we recently printed a report received from a Brindisi correspondent. He gave his name as "Taitei of Baghra, son of Kunwar Taitei, Baghra, N.W.P." We have had forwarded to us copy of an official note in Italian from which it appears that the young man, who in consequence of the loss of his baggage and jewels, committed suicide, gave the following account of himself :—He was the son of a chief of a tribe in a still uncivilised country situated near the Himalayas—a country devoid of railway, posts and telegraphs ; that his family was very rich. Except the two sons the other members did not speak English. He said he had been several years in an English college at Calcutta and Simla (*sic*) which college he had left a year ago. In said college Indians were not admitted, but he and his brother had been accepted as an exception. He used to say that his country and his family were great enemies of England and every time he spoke of this he got excited. He said his country was independent of the English and his father had absolute control over it. His destination was Paris where he was to join the military college of Saint Cyr. A letter appears to have been found on him from a firm in France, Lane, which bore the address of Morari Sar Vaitri.

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve, Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the proposal that an officer of the Unattached List should be called on to make his election for Cavalry or Infantry of the Native Army in the eleventh month of his service with a British regiment : and that Unattached officers appointed to the Native Cavalry should, without prejudicing their claims to promotion to rank of Lieutenant, be attached to a British Cavalry regiment for a three months' riding course during the year's duty with a native regiment, if the course is considered necessary and can be conveniently carried out. Otherwise the course is to be completed after the expiration of the year, or when convenient.

THE three dacoity cases in which Himmat Singh, with thirteen other persons of his gang, were implicated, for dacoity and murder committed within Gwalior territory, were disposed of by the Sessions Judge the other day. Himmat Singh and his principal lieutenant, Gorelal Ghosi, have been found guilty of murder and sentenced to death, eight to life imprisonment, and three to ten years. The fourteenth accused, who was extradited, has been acquitted. The value of property recovered from this gang by Mr. Naylor, and recognised as stolen property by its owners, is nearly Rs. 3,000. Great credit is due to Mr. Naylor, the energetic Police Superintendent, and the Durbar officers concerned, for successfully running nearly the whole of this notorious gang with its leader, to earth.

THE Calcutta High Court was treated to a remarkable display of unconcious humour the other day. A witness, when asked whether on a certain occasion he had not insulted the plaintiff, replied decidedly, "No." "Did you not call him an infernal liar ?" "I did." "Was not that an insult ?" "No ; for he had told an infernal lie." "If you were called an infernal liar, would you not regard it as an insult ?" "Not if I had told an infernal lie." This new view of English etiquete not unnaturally caused a general titter in the Court and was too much for the gravity even of the Bench. Counsel was for a moment perplexed ; but could get nothing more from the witness than that the words were "rude," but did not amount to an "insult."

A CHINESE paper has received information that the Kolao Hui have entered the prefecture of Shinanfu, and are exciting the people of Lich'uanhsien to drive out the Missionaries settled in that District, and that the Hankow Taotai has sent an expectant Chehsien, Mr. K'ang of the I. M. Customs, post haste to Lich'uanhsien to make investigations there.

THE scarcity of small currency in Italy, writes a correspondent, seems indeed to have reached a climax when it is reported that a firm is actually issuing its own obligations, in the form of coins stamped with its own name and the value represented by them. These coins are paid by the firm to its employes, and, it is stated, are accepted by tradesmen and others in lieu of legal money. When they reach a certain amount, they are presented in bulk to the firm, which redeems them in current money. Such a state of things speaks well for the credit of Messrs. Gavazzi, the firm in question ; but it ought to bring home to the Government the urgent necessity of taking immediate steps to provide a remedy.

WE noticed some time ago, says the *Pioneer*, the project for a railway to Simla on the mono-rail plan, and opportunity may now be taken to describe the scheme put forward by Mr. Franklin Prestage, who engineered the Darjeeling line. In doing this we have no intention to commit ourselves to one promoter more than another, but the public may be interested to know what proposals have been submitted to Government. Mr. Prestage's plan is to utilise the existing cart-road for the laying down of rails, but at the same time he would take steps to enable the traffic by bullock-carts and camels still to be carried on, if it could compete with the railway. He states that he would not attempt to improve the present gradients except in a few minor cases where the road could easily be brought up to rail-level ; but he would, at certain places, ease off the noses of spurs and abrupt points so as to open them out and give curves of not less than 100 feet radius—there are still curves of 60 feet radius on the Darjeeling line. In this way, he claims, the ordinary wheel-traffic would benefit, for the present risk of collisions would be obviated and the "spoil" from the spurs would be used to make roomy halting-places for carts and camels, at positions where a good view of the road in both directions could be obtained. The idea is that at first the railway should deal with what is technically known as the superior traffic, including of course mails, passengers and light and perishable articles. The railway would have sufficient power to deal with this traffic by means of one train per day each way, the line being divided into sections of 2½ miles, which would be closed for cart and camel-traffic for a quarter of an hour twice a day, or half an hour out of the twenty-four. This seems a feasible enough arrangement, but, if it is worth while looking so far ahead, the time-tables of the Delhi-Kalka Railway and the line feeding, it would have to be altered, as the Punjab, Bombay and Calcutta mails arrive and depart from Kalka at several hours' intervals. To which mail-train would the new line be made subservient ? The mails could not be kept waiting for hours, neither would passengers care to halt for any length of time at Kalka.

THE continued delay in appointing a successor to Lord Lansdowne, observes the *Pioneer*, "looks as though none of those in the front rank as desirable candidates were very eager about the matter. It would be strange if it were otherwise with Lord Herschell. For a Lord Chancellor to quit the woolsack for any post abroad would be such an unprecedented mode of promotion, that it is difficult to understand what can have led the public in the beginning to fix upon Lord Herschell as a likely man. As or Lord Cromer, it is still being given out apparently in London, that he does not wish to return to India, though his time in Egypt is believed to be running short. The man, however, who does want India, and wants it greatly, is Lord Carrington, the quondam Governor of New South Wales. A pleasant man, popular wherever he goes, with a charming wife and immensely rich, Lord Carrington in many ways would be certain of success here ; on the other hand, he is said to have rather scared the Colonial Office by certain displays of a democratic tendency which occasionally broke from him at Sydney : and Mr. Gladstone is not fond of these exhibitions in others. Nor can it be said that Lord Carrington has ever done anything to lead to the belief that he is a strong enough man to take the helm in India, at a time when the weather ahead looks particularly threatening. As a specimen of the more curious speculations on the subject, it may be noticed that the *World*, which was at one time persuaded that Lord Wolseley was the only fit person for the charge, is now found suggesting the name of Sir Auckland Colvin.

DISCREPANCIES having been found to exist between the War Office Official Quarterly Army List and the Indian Quarterly Army List, in the matter of the record of war services of Indian officers, the Commander-in-Chief in India has been requested to issue instructions to all officers serving in India, to examine the entries of their war services in the Indian Army List of Jan. 1 last, and to report whether they are correctly entered or not, and, if not, to state in what particulars they are incorrect or deficient. In these cases the replies will be forwarded to England so that the War Office Army List may be correct. After this thorough revision has taken place, the war services entered in the Indian Army List will in future be accepted by the Home Authorities, as the sole authority for the war services of Indian officers to be entered in the War Office Army List, and it therefore behoves all Indian officers who wish to see their service correctly entered in the British Army List, to carefully scrutinise successive issues of the Indian Army List in order to be certain that in the future there shall be no such inaccuracies as have characterised that publication in the past.

THE Maharajah of Bhownugger has given £200 to found a prize at the University of Cambridge, and prizes to Harrow School and Dulwich College. The Newspaper Press Fund, the Strangers Home for Asiatics, the Little Sisters of the Assumption, and the Gordon Boys' Home have also benefited by his liberality.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

IMPORTATION OF MANUFACTURED SILVER FROM INDIA.

IN the House of Lords on Monday, Aug. 7, Lord Northbrook in calling attention to the existing obstacles to the importation of manufactured silver from her Majesty's Indian territories, and moving for a copy of the resolution of the Government of Nov., 1890, on the subject of hall-marking in India, remarked that an Act was passed by the Legislative Council last June under instructions from her Majesty's Government to the Government of India which closed the mints of India to the free coinage of silver. He only wished to point out the great hardship which the measure had inflicted upon the holders of uncoined silver in India. On June 25 any man who owed his neighbour fifty rupees could at once, at a small cost, change his silver into rupee and pay his debt. On June 27, however, after the Act was passed, the holder of raw silver of the weight of fifty rupees could not get fifty rupees for it, but could only obtain the price which it would fetch in the market. The amount of uncoined silver in India could not be estimated. Mr. A. J. Balfour, in a very able address he delivered a few days ago, estimated the amount at from 130 millions to 200 millions sterling. He did not know upon what data that estimate was made, but it was a fact that there was a very large amount of uncoined silver in the hands of the people of India. It had been the custom in India to regard uncoined silver in the shape of ornaments of different kinds and rupees as being interchangeable. The practice of the humbler classes, therefore, had been to keep their savings in silver ornaments, which they could exchange for rupees when necessary. So much had that been the case that at the time of the cotton famine in England, when immense quantities of silver were exported from this country to Bombay in exchange for Indian cotton, the cultivators went about for some time with silver wheels to their waggons. The mass of silver in the hands of the people of India was therefore very great. The present depreciation in the value of that silver could be calculated with fair accuracy. In the *Times* of that day he read that the value of the rupee in the markets of India was now 1s., whereas before the step which the Government had recently taken the value was 1s. 3d. Thus the rupee, which was now worth only the twentieth part of a gold sovereign, was a short time ago worth a sixteenth part. The loss caused by this change to the natives of India as holders of silver must be very great, and he was by no means sure that there would not be a greater loss still, for when silver was no longer to be the standard of value in India and could not be coined in the Indian mints it was difficult to place limits on the extent of the dep reciation of the value of silver as a marketable commodity. This loss having been occasioned by the action of the Indian Legislature under instructions from her Majesty's Government, it was the obvious duty of that Government to take care that they did nothing to obstruct other uses of silver, so that the loss inflicted upon holders might be mitigated as much as possible. Our legislation in this country had been, and still was, most elaborately obstructive of free trade in silver. In 1890 the Government of the noble marquis opposite removed the duties upon silver plate, and Mr. Goschen, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer, intending apparently to remove any obstacle that remained in respect of the importation of silver plate, suggested to the Government of India that a system of hall-marking should be introduced in India and that goods marked there and imported into this country should not be assayed and marked here. The Government of India, however, held that a system of hall-marking silver plate in India was impracticable, and the matter therefore proceeded no further. Thus, although the duties had been repealed, our system of hall-marking prevented any considerable trade in silver articles between India and England. The standard of purity of silver, entitling it to be hall-marked, was in this country 925 thousandths of silver to 75 thousandths of alloy. The standard of the Indian rupee, which had governed the manufacture of silver in India, was 916 thousandths of pure silver to 84 thousandths of alloy, there being, therefore, a difference of 9 thousandths of alloy only between the standards of purity in the two countries. Nevertheless, silver plate conforming to the Indian standard, and manufactured in India, could not be hall-marked in this country, and not long ago, if it was sent here to be hall-marked, it was actually smashed to pieces and then sent back. He believed that now an Indian manufacturer who should send over silver that was not up to the standard for hall-marking would be grossly allowed to ship it back again to India in the state in which it came, but he would not be allowed to sell it. There was a measure in the Statute-book passed with the object of permitting the importation of certain articles of silver ware of high quality, and providing for their exemption from hall-marking, but the restrictions surrounding the privilege were such that manufacturers and merchants availed themselves of it to a very small extent only. Those who had inspected the long array of presents given to the Duke and Duchess of York might have observed that there were only one or two articles of fine Indian silver ware amongst the whole number. There was an additional reason against the present system, and that was the practice of testing silver plate before it was hall-marked. Scrapings were taken of every separate portion of a piece of plate, all of which were assayed. If it was found to be up to the standard the piece was marked and sent back to the manufacturer. But it was obviously necessary to send the plate to be marked in an unfinished state. Otherwise it could not undergo this process without damage. Thus anyone would see in a moment that a system of that sort was absolutely prohibitive to the importation of any foreign plate, for the foreign manufacturer could not send his goods in an unfinished state. Surely it would not be altogether difficult to find a remedy for this grievous injustice to the Indian silver trade. If the standard of purity were slightly lowered that difficulty might be got over ; and if a less barbarous process of testing were adopted, that would get rid of the further difficulty he had mentioned. England was the most restrictive and obstructive of all nations of the world in respect to the silver trade. There was no other nation of Europe which did not mark plate of a lower standard. There were very strong reasons for thinking that the whole system of compulsory hall-marking ought to be done away with. Two nations competed with England in the silver trade—namely, Germany and the United States of America, and in neither was there any system of compulsory hall-marking. In the United States there was not even any Government department authorised to put a stamp on silver. No doubt some representatives of the trade in this country objected to any alteration in the system, but he thought he had given a pretty good reason for their objections, and that was that it practically gave them a monopoly in silver manufacture in this country. There were some members of the trade, however, who had steadily advocated the abolition of hall-marking for many years, as it absolutely prohibited the export of silver plate from the country, and it was obvious that such a system handicapped English manufactures very seriously in the markets of the world. Moreover, the reason for hall-marking had ceased to exist. It was first introduced in the twenty-eighth year of Edward I., and the reason given in the preamble of the Act of Parliament was "so that none should work worse silver than money." All he wanted was that silver, though it could not be put on an equality with gold as a standard value, might have a chance. Silver had been reduced 100 per cent. in value in their lordships' own recollection, and a great opening would be found for it if these restrictions were removed. It seemed to him to be a sound economical policy to remove them. Another point was that no unfortunate shopkeeper could sell silver beyond a small quantity without taking out a licence. He hoped he had shown that in this matter the natives of India had a real grievance, and that there was a great deal to be said in favour of getting rid of the system of compulsory hall-marking.

Lord Kimberley said he did not think so very important a question as the recent change in the Indian currency law could be conveniently discussed on such a motion as that before the House. All his noble friend said with regard to the natives of India being prevented from taking their uncoined silver to the Mint and getting it coined into rupees was perfectly true ; but he was not aware that there was any ground for his noble friend's statement that the rupee had fallen in value in India. The purchasing power of the rupee had not been affected by the change in the currency. The power of the rupee in India to purchase gold was unaffected. He was told that the present price of gold purchased in India was 1s. 3d. as represented by the rupee. The rupee as coined in India could not be lowered by what had taken place. It was the question of the uncoined silver on which his noble friend's argument was based, and he agreed that as the uncoined silver now in the hands of the natives of India could no longer be made available as coin, and was therefore only worth the actual gold price of silver for which it could be sold, it was highly desirable that all obstacles to the free use of silver in other ways should be removed. His noble friend had explained with great clearness the question of hall-marking, but he was aware that the trade in this country was very strongly against the abolition of the system of hall-making. If that were not so a very simple change might be made which would get rid of the whole difficulty—viz., that they should enact that in the future all hall-marking should be voluntary and not compulsory. He shrank from expressing any decided opinion on so obscure a question, but he had never been able to see any good or sound argument why voluntary hall-marking should not be substituted for the present system. His noble friend had pointed out that the system of hall-marking in this country acted prohibitively on the Indian importers, for the reason that if they enforced the process of scraping and restamping a manufactured article it must be refinished before it was sold. It could not go back to India to be refinished, and therefore it was impracticable to send manufactured silver to this country. In this way a disability was placed on foreign silver that acted as a direct protection of the home-made article. Various remedies had been suggested. The course proposed by the late Government was that the Government of India should institute a system of hall-marking in India, and Lord Cross sent out a despatch in that sense in 1890, which he would be perfectly ready to lay on the table in accordance with his noble friend's motion. At that time the Government of India sent a circular to the different Governments asking for elaborate information on the whole subject, and they had not yet replied to the despatch. It was known, however, that very considerable objections were raised to the system of hall-marking in India. It was said that it would be impossible to establish a sufficient number of centres for hall-marking without great hardship to the traders. He was not told for certain that the Government of India had decidedly made up their minds that no system of hall-marking could be instituted there, and if eventually some such system were found practicable it would be recommended by the Government of India. Another suggestion with regard to the Indian complaint was that the system of assaying by touch should be adopted ; but he was told that manufacturers here took a very strong objection to that system, though he was quite unable to determine whether these objections were well-founded. Speaking for himself, he very strongly concurred in the general views expressed by his noble friend. The system that prevailed in this country with regard to silver was directly contrary to the principles of free trade which they all professed, and he did not believe it could be beneficial to the trade at home. That trade had until lately been in a most languishing condition, and the exportation to foreign countries was almost nil. That had been simply the consequence of a monopoly. It was always found that wherever there was a monopoly there was stagnation, want of invention, and want of enterprise. In the United States the only system of marking was by individual manufactories, and the result was that the Americans had pushed their trade all over the world, and their silver plate was highly esteemed, whereas ours, with all its hall-marking, had not succeeded in pushing its way. He could not understand why, on the face of it, we should not have various standards of silver in this country when they prevailed in all other countries in the world. The experience of all other countries showed that it was extremely convenient to have various degrees of fineness of silver, and it might naturally be supposed that we should follow in the same direction. There were as many as five standards in gold. It might be said that as the manufacture of gold plate in this country was exceedingly small no inconvenience arose. He could only say that, so far as his department was concerned, their whole desire was to obtain access to this country for Indian silver. Although the silver duty had been withdrawn, mainly because of the pressure for the admission of Indian silver, the trade in Indian silver was in precisely the same condition as before. It was most unsatisfactory that the intentions of Parliament should be entirely defeated because of a technical difficulty with regard to hall-marking. He agreed that, as raw silver could no longer be made into rupees, the reasons were far stronger why, both in the interests of the trade in silver and in the interests of the Indian producers, they should remove all obstacles to the admission of Indian silver. He had no objection to the motion of his noble friend.

The Lord Chancellor pointed out that the noble earl (Northbrook) stated that according to the *Times* to-day, the rupee was only worth a shilling.

Lord Northbrook: The statement I read in the *Times* meant that the rupee, according to weight, was worth 1s., and not that as coined it represented that value.

The Lord Chancellor said he had no doubt that was the meaning of the passage to which the noble earl referred. The intrinsic value of the rupee was only about 1s., having regard to the market price, but it would not be correct to say that the rupee was worth only 1s. in India or even outside India. (Hear, hear.) The subject was no doubt a very important one. As regarded silver coined, in the shape of the rupee, no mischievous effect had been produced by the closing of the mints, and although it was extremely difficult to get at the facts, the conclusion at which the Commission arrived was that it was extremely improbable there were any large quantities of uncoined silver in India, and that the hoards such as existed were not in the shape of uncoined silver, but mostly in the form of rupees, except so far as silver ornaments could be referred to as being a hoard, and this conclusion was confirmed by the fact that for a considerable number of years past the amount of uncoined silver rupees in India had equalled the amount of silver which had found its way into India. In times of stress and difficulty, such as the occasion of the Madras famine, considerable quantities of silver ornaments found their way into the mints, just as in times of poverty in this country large numbers of ornaments were sold or pledged for the purpose of raising money ; but it would not be correct to speak of those ornaments as hoards, although there might be some proportion of ornaments which were really obtained for the purpose of hoarding them as a monetary reserve, and so far as silver in the shape of ornaments was concerned, it had undoubtedly suffered depreciation.

The motion was agreed to.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the House of Commons on August 4, Mr. Macfarlane, in pursuance of private notice, asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, as it appeared improbable that the Indian Budget could be adequately discussed at this late period of the Session, he would consent to postpone the discussion to the autumn Session. (Laughter.)—Mr. Bartley said the right hon. gentleman would perhaps at the same time name the date for the commencement of the autumn Session. (Renewed laughter.)—Mr. Gladstone : My hon. friend opposite wants to take too many fences at once. I cannot give any opinion as to the exact date of the Indian Budget.

FEVER AT AGRA.

On the 7th August Mr. Disraeli asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was in possession of any information as to a rumoured existence of enteric fever at the Agra cantonment due to bad water supply ; and what steps had been taken towards insuring the health of the troops there by improved drainage, water supply, or other necessary measures.—Mr. G. Russell : The Secretary of State has nothing to add to the answer given to a somewhat similar question on June 12 last. It was then explained that work had been in progress since last year for the extension to the cantonments at Agra of the water supply from the municipal waterworks, and that the garrison in the fort of Agra had been supplied with the municipal water since 1892. The Secretary of State has no information as to any recent increase in the mortality from enteric fever at Agra.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to his statement on July 27 that the heavy costs of the Behar cadastral survey were to be charged against the landlords and tenants, under the authority of the Bengal Tenancy Act, whether the Secretary of State was aware that the native associations of Bengal unanimously held that the wording of that Act, which referred only to the survey of a local area, could not properly cover the survey of a province so large as North Behar ; whether he was aware that in the official draft of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, that was circulated in the vernacular language to the agriculturists of Behar in 1883, it was expressly provided that the costs of such proceedings should only be borne by the landlords and tenants in two specified cases—viz., when the landlords and tenants themselves asked for those proceedings and when the proceedings were taken for the purpose of settling an existing dispute ; whether he was aware that in that official draft it was shown that the words "a local area" meant an area for which a table of local rates and produce could be prepared ; whether he was aware that the Government of India, shortly before the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, was pressed, both in Calcutta and in the House of Commons, to circulate in the vernacular language a notification of the voluminous alterations in the wording of the Act that had been made in Committee, and declined to do so ; and whether the opinion of the law officers of the Crown in India had been taken as to the effect of the words "a local area" in the Bengal Tenancy Act ; if so, whether that opinion could be laid before Parliament.—Mr. G. Russell : No information has been received as to the views of the native associations of Bengal respecting the interpretation to be put upon the words "local area." The clauses quoted as to the costs of a survey refer only to cases in which the local Government acts without the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council. The original bill did not define the words "local area" in the restricted sense quoted by my hon. friend. On March 12, 1885, the Secretary of State read in the House of Lords a telegram from the Viceroy explaining that republication of the bill in the vernacular was unnecessary, because almost all alterations were exclusively favourable to Zemindars, and not new clauses. The Secretary of State has no information as to whether the law officers of the Crown in India have been consulted.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES BILL.

Sir J. Fergusson asked the first Lord of the Treasury whether he would cause the second reading of the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill to be moved at an hour when it could be duly discussed.—Mr. Gladstone said this bill had the support of an extraordinary amount—in fact, of the mass—of Indian authority, and he certainly hoped it would not require detailed discussion in the House. He hoped that the Government might get it through in that time of the evening when bills were allowed to be advanced which did not involve any serious difference of opinion. It would be inconvenient to set aside the Irish Government Bill on Supply in order to take this bill at an earlier hour.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

On the 8th Aug. Mr. Chaplin asked leave to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a matter of definite urgent public importance, namely the recent changes which had been made in the currency of India—(Ministerial laughter)—by the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

In accordance with the rule, the Speaker inquired whether the motion had the support of the requisite number of hon. gentlemen, when the bulk of the members of the Opposition, including nearly all the occupants of the front benches, rose in their places, amid ironical Ministerial cries of "There are not forty," and "Count them." The Speaker called upon the right hon. gentleman to proceed.

Mr. Chaplin contended that although the Indian Government and Sir David Barbour, the Minister of Finance, had for a long time advocated the adoption of the double standard, their views had been ignored by the present Government, who had been conspicuous in their hostility to silver and silver interests. In these circumstances the Indian Government had been confronted with bankruptcy on the one hand and the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver on the other, and they had at last been reluctantly driven by the attitude of the English Government to adopt the latter alternative, which had already brought about a fall in the value of silver such as had never been known before in the history of the world, with the result that the indebtedness of the natives of India in the way of land tax and other payments which they had to meet would be largely increased. There was an enormous quantity of uncoined silver in hands of the natives of India at the present, time, amounting to, had been estimated, to £130,000,000. It was held in reserve in case of necessity, and was exchanged for rupees when required. Now, by a stroke of the pen, her Majesty's Government had depreciated the value of this enormous amount of property to an extent which neither the Parliament nor the people of this country had yet realised, and under all the circumstances he was justified in asking whether the Government intended deliberately to continue to inflict this great wrong on the people of India. It had been computed that the population of the world had been increased by 200 millions in the course of the last few years, but by a merciful dispensation there had been a corresponding increase in the production of commodities. Otherwise, one half of the people would have been going about naked and the other half starved. (Laughter.) He reminded the Government that they had already lost one of their supporters (Mr. Greenfell) mainly on the question of the currency, and said there could be no doubt that unless they took up a different position, they would find others seperating themselves from their party. (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. Harcourt did not object to the time the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Chaplain) had taken in discussing what was, after all, bimetallism, because if the end of the world had come he would be found delivering an essay of several hours' length on the question. (Laughter.) It was not his intention to enter upon the general question of bimetallism, as the right hon. gentleman the Leader of the Opposition had informed him that upon that question he (Sir W. Harcourt) was superannuated. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman said at a meeting in the City of London that no man above sixty years of age was cap able of being converted to bimetallism. (Laughter.) The course which the English Government had taken on the subject of the Indian currency was indicated in the report of the Royal Commission of 1888. In that report it was stated that any change having the effect of lowering prices while taxes and charges remained unaltered might cause serious discontent. The English Government—not alone the present Administration—had declined to entertain the question of bimetallism. At the Brussels Conference the United States delegate made a proposal that the conference should entertain the question of increasing the uses of silver in the currency of the nations. England was almost the only Power at the conference that was prepared to accept the resolution, and when the conference adjourned it did so on the understanding that when it met again bimetallism was practically not to be discussed. He took the opinions of the Lord Chancellor and Sir David Barbour as being worth all the opinions derived by the right hon. gentleman during his sporting tour. (Laughter.) What the right hon. gentleman had described as the arbitrary action of the English Government was the adoption by the home Government of the recommendations of the Government of India. What the right hon. gentleman was endeavouring to do was to incense the people of India against the determication of the Government of that country, and when he described this as a plan for plundering the Indian people he was attacking Lord Lansdowne, as the head of the Indian Government, Lord Lansdowne's advisers, and the committee over which Lord Herschell had presided. Such a course was neither wise nor patriotic. The right hon. gentleman was endeavouring to make mischief in Hindustan because he knew that this action of the Indian Government was the death of bimetallism. ("Hear, hear," 'No, no.") He regretted that the right hon. gentleman had endeavoured to use currency as a party implement and to play tricks with the interests of the Indian Empire in the hope that he might waste an hour or two. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Balfour described Sir W. Harcourt's speech as an extraordinary outburst, and said the right hon. gentleman could not even discuss currency without plunging into the recriminations which were so dear to him. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Chaplin had made a most moderate speech. (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. Harcourt said Mr. Chaplin had accused the Government of being guilty of a flagrant act of public plunder. He did not know whether that was moderate. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Balfour would come to that in a moment but one phrase hardly justified the long personal peroration which the right hon. gentleman had inflicted upon the House. (Hear hear.) He would admit that the Government when they acceded to office found themselves in an extremely difficult position on this question, but they might have gone into the Brussels Conference showing themselves alive to the extraordinary gravity of the situation as regards silver. (Hear, hear.) When a Finance Minister got up and expressed himself as indifferent to what went on in the world in reference to silver it appeared to be something approaching to lunacy. (Opposion cheers.) The right hon. gentleman had endeavoured to throw the responsibility upon the Indian Government alone, but that Government, finding an increased difficulty in paying a gold debt as silver went down year by year, were forced to propose some plan which would be acceptable to the Government at home, thought it was not the plan they themselves desired. His right hon. friend had been accused of endeavouring to sow seeds of dissension between the Government of India and the native population because he ventured to point out what was an undoubted economic fact—namely, that if the Indian Government did succeed in artificially raising the value of the rupee until it reached 1s. 4d, the effect of that must be to turn all the uncoined silver into mere merchandise, and so to depreciate it that every human being in India who possessed a store of silver would be injured. His right hon. friend had never accused, nor did he accuse, the Indian Government of a desire to plunder the people of India. All that he said was that the Indian Government did not know how to pay their gold debts in this country ; that to have imposed additional taxation upon the Indian people would have been to shake the very foundation of our empire ; and that, therefore, the Indian Government were forced to the perhaps necessary, but none the less deplorable, alternative of substituting for a natural currency one which was as unnatural and as inconvertible as the assignats issued long ago by the French Revolutionary Government. The Indian Government had been driven to take a step which had never been taken either by England or by any country under the control of England since the suspension of the Bank Charter Act. It was one of those financial crimes for which the necessity might be an excuse, but it was none the less a financial crime. (Hear, hear.) He regretted that the Government should have adopted a system which was opposed to every principle of sound finance, and should have established a legal tender dependent upon the arbitrary action of the Executive in India, who might of their own sweet will increase or diminish the burden of every public or private debt payable in silver from the Himalayas to Ceylon. He was convinced that this currency question was one of the first importance to every man in this country, and, although the present was not the time for him to advocate any particular views of his own as to its solution, he begged every man to recognise that there was a great currency question, and that it behoved them all in no spirit of Pharisaic optimism to set their shoulders to the wheel and do what they could to rehabilitate what had been, what ought to be, and what must be one of the greatest media of exchanges throughout the civilised world, namely silver, which had always been associated with gold in carrying on the commerce of mankind. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Lubbock regretted that Lord Herschell's Committee had not considered all the alternative schemes which had been submitted to them, and expressed the view that the imposition of an import duty upon silver going into India would have been preferable to the closing of the mints. What were the intentions of the Government in regard to this question ? He hoped they would not undertake to give gold for rupees, because, if they did, they would adopt a course that would be open to very grave objection, and they would certainly incur a tremendous responsibility. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. S Smith belived that the action adopted by the Indian Government was a necessity, but a very unfortunate necessity. Should the feeling arise among the nations that such a state of things could not continue, then this country would be in a position to say to the silver using countries that they would reopen the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver on a basis of the rupee being valued at about 1s 4d. That would be a very powerful lever which the Government could now use in negotiations regarding silver as a medium of currency.

Mr. Courtney regretted that some notice had not been given of the discussion of this question. When he signed the report of Lord Herschell's committee, as a member of that committee, he was hopeful that the appreciation of gold might go no further, and, in his opinion, it was better to wait before countenancing any change. On subsequent reflection he thought, although the appreciation had not been so great as had been represented by Mr. Chaplin, it was still a very serious appreciation, which had a very considerable effect upon the social, economic, and industrial condition of the country, and that it deserved the serious attention of all persons concerned in governing it. (Opposition cheers.) He wished to point out that the inqiry of the committee was of a limited character, and that they had no opportunity of investigating the wishes of India in regard to the question. He deprecated very strongly the drawing of premature conclusions as to the experiment being tried in india, and expressed his belief, if things were allowed to take their course, that the rupee would work up to 1s. 4d. He did not agree with Mr. Balfour that the condition of indian currency was unparallej

DEPUTATION FROM THE EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICES' ASSOCIATION TO LORD KIMBERLEY.

A DEPUTATION waited on Lord Kimberley at the India Office on the 10th inst. The deputation was composed of the following members, Retired and Active, of the Indian Services:—Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.A., K.C.I.E., late of the Educational Department, and Chairman of the London Committee, Sir Alfred Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E., Educational Department, Bengal and President of the Calcutta Central Committee, Sir John Lambert, K.C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Mr. Turton-Smith, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, Mr. H. Lambert, late of the Public Works Department, Mr. A. G. Cromelin, late of the Public Works Department, Mr. J. S. Heyman, late of the Public Works Department, Mr. H. R. Hudson, late of the Financial Department, Mr. J. Briad, Telegraph Department, Mr. O. Burne, Telegraph Department, Mr. H. Bamber, late of the Police Department, Bengal, Mr. E. C. Barrett, Superintendent Survey of India, Mr. A. W. Boulton, late of the Survey Department, Bombay, and Mr. A. G. H. Hudson, late of the Survey Department, Bombay. Mr. Edward Jenkins, the principal witness at the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1890 for the Association, was permitted by the Secretary of State for India to join the deputation. Owing to the lateness of the season, many members of the Services, who would gladly have availed themselves of the opportunity of being present were unavoidably prevented, and letters of regret were received from the following:—Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, judge of the Small Causes Court, Calcutta; Mr. A. B. Sampson, late of the Public Works Department; Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Indian Forest Department; Mr. H. M. Mathews, Burma Commission; Mr. C. A. Soppitt, Burma Commission; Mr. C. Hivett-Carnac, Financial Department; Mr. Y. M. Drury, late of the Public Works Department.

Sir Roper Lethbridge said:—My lord,—As chairman of the London Committee of the European Civil Services of India Association, I am commissioned to offer to your lordship the warmest thanks of our branch of the association, consisting mainly of officers retired or on leave in Europe, for your great kindness in receiving this deputation. And Sir Alfred Croft, the chairman of the Central Calcutta Committee, as representing the officers still on active service in India, will, I am sure, follow me with a similar expression of their gratitude. We believe that this is the first time in the history of the so-called Uncovenanted Services that the Secretary of State has consented to do that for which they have so long petitioned—to receive from themselves direct that statement of their case that can never be so accurately represented by officers of the sister Services, however impartial or however friedly. They feel that this is only what they had expected from your lordship's habit of personally examining those great and important questions involving the fortunes and happyness of multitudes of your subordinates, that must be decided on the personal responsibility of the Secretary of State. And they further venture to express the hope that this gracious act is an indication that your lordship takes cognisance of the fact that the present time is a great crisis in the history of these Services. For, my lord, a Select Committee of the House of Commons has sat and reported in favour of a general readjustment of their pension and leave-rules. I greatly regret—and we all deeply regret—the absence to-day, on account of ill-health, of the Seymour King, to whose generous and disinterested help I largely owed my success in obtaining that Select Committee. It was moved for by the then Under-Secretary of State on condition of my withdrawing a motion to the same effect in March 1890. But your lordship may perhaps be unaware that this was only after a similar motion by Sir Seymour King in 1889 had been defeated by a majority of 111; and another by myself in 1889 had been defeated by a majority of 36. Those majorities thus rapidly dwindling were against inquiry; but they had been obtained only by dint of the utmost official pressure that the then Government could put on. In 1890, when the fortune of the ballot again gave me a night for the motion, I was able to tell the Under Secretary of State that the information I had received made it fairly certain that I should on that occasion get a majority. Now, my lord, I have ventured to trouble your lordship with these details, because I venture to submit that a Select Committee so obtained ought to have singular authority, quite like a Court of Arbitration, with the Government. Fortunately, we have present here this afternoon Mr. Jenkins, the late member for Dundee, who has generously taken the strongest interest in this question from the very first, was present at every meeting of the Select Committee and most ably represented the Services; and with your lordship's permission I will leave it to my hon. friend to explain to your lordship how entirely the Government has failed to carry out the spirit, or even the letter, of the Select Committee's recommendations, except on one important point, the 1s. 9d., rupee for pensions, in regard to which the Committee gave absolute and specific directions that could not possibly be shirked, and in one or two other insignificant details. But with these trivial exceptions, in not one single point in which the Committee's recommendations were couched in general terms, and practically referred the details to the good feeling and sense of justice of the Government, were those recommendations carried out. We venture to submit that something will have to be done in consequence of those recommendations. Indeed, the late Under-Secretary of State for India expressly promised, in reply to a statement made by me in the Indian Budget Debate of last year, that the India Office would press the Government of India "to consider the conditions which have been applied to officers of the higher grades, and how far they are applicable to these Uncovenanted Civil Servants." I certainly understood that promise to imply that the conditions of service for those for whom I speak to-day were to be assimilated—unless the Government of India objected, which was not likely—to those of the Covenanted Officers.

Lord Kimberley: I know nothing about a promise; but as you quote it, you cannot construe that into a promise that that would be done.

Sir Roper Lethbridge: Not a definite promise, I admit.

Lord Kimberley: Assuming the words are what you have just read, you cannot call that a definite promise.

Sir Roper Lethbridge: Mr. Curzon only pledged the India Office to press the Government of India to consider the conditions, and whether those conditions should be assimilated.

Lord Kimberley: That, according to my official experience, is about the smallest sort of promise that can possibly be given. A promise to consider means very little indeed. If it were to be held in every possible instance that a promise to consider is a promise to do a thing, we should be in a terrible strait.

Sir Roper Lethbridge: The words encouraged a strong hope in our breasts—I am afraid I must admit that. We shall hope that your lordship will take a stronger view. But, my lord, there are also other considerations in addition to the Report of the Select Committee that mark the present time as an especially critical one for the Services. I need hardly say I refer to the recent currency legislation, and to the report of the Public Service Commission. I submit that the feeling is generally entertained that the recent currency legislation must be followed by a general revision of the conditions of European service in India. On the merits of that legislation, of course, we do not presum to say one word—further than this, that we are all quite sure that your lordship and the Government have sanctioned it with the fullest consciousness of its momentous consequences. We are sure that it has not escaped your lordship's observation that the terrible losses by exchange from which the Services have suffered so much in recent years and the consequent sufferings and distress imposed upon them are really stereotyped and rendered permanent by this recent legislation to an extent which is ruinous to many.

Lord kimberley: That is contrary to the fact. You, like so many other people, have misread in a most curious manner the action with regard to the currency, and it seems to me to vitiate the whole of the argument—so much that perhaps you will allow me to explain to you on that particular point. It is very singular, considering the declarations that have been made, and also by the report, which I should have thought was abundantly clear, of the Committee presided over by Lord Herschell, that it has been assumed in India, and to a great extent in this country, that we have stereotyped it at 1s. 4d. Nothing of the kind can be done. In the first place the 1s. 4d. is the maximum limit. The argument of Lord Herschell's Committee was clear. They seemed to apprehend that there was great danger that after closing of the Mint there might be a very large rise in the exchange, and that such a sudden and large rise in the exchange would create alarm in India, and would cause a great dislocation of business transactions, which would be very much lamented. Therefore they recommended that this provision should be made, namely, that they would take the rupee at the ratio of 1s. 4d. That is not in the least saying that they stereotyped it at 1s. 4d. They said they would adopt a plan by which it would not rise above 1s. 4d. That would not affect your argument about the Services, but I wanted to explain exactly what it is, although I most carefully guard myself against being supposed to say that it is the intention of the Government to fix a ratio above 1s. 4d. On the other hand, it is no doubt open to the Government hereafter to fix it at a higher rate. The intention as stated by the Government of India and as stated in the report is, if it be found convenient and expedient after experience of its working, then to determine what would be the proper ratio. I do not for a moment say that that implies that it will be 1s. 4d., but I wish it to be clearly understood that the Government has not shut itself absolutely from ever making the ratio higher than 1s. 4d. I merely mention that because there has been so much misapprehension about it, and it is as well that you should quite understand how it is. I do not wish you to build upon the expectation that it is going to be raised above 1s. 4d.; but still I should not like anyone to be under the impression that the Government have actually laid down a hard and fast rule of 1s. 4d., which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, could never be changed.

Sir Roper Lethbridge: We are deeply grateful for the most interesting statement that you have made to us; it will clear up the views of many of those present, and I have no doubt it will also clear up the views of a great many outside this room.

Lord Kimberley: I do not make my observations with a view of refuting your argument, but I do not wish to pass over that statement. I do not in the least press it as an argument against you.

Sir Roper Lethbridge: I am sure the expression of your lordship's views will be held to be very important and very interesting everywhere. The argument I was endeavouring humbly to suggest to your lordship was this, that the present rate as at present fixed is, as a positive fact, a lower rate than has ever in the history of India been officially recognised up to the present year. I venture to submit that as a most striking fact. This permanent rate is lower than all those low rates that have caused so much distress during the last few years, of which hundreds of instances, some more dreadful than others, have come before each one of us.

Lord Kimberley: I do not acquiesce in your saying that 1s. 4d. is the official rate. It is not the official rate, but is the rate recognised by the Government, and it does, therefore, bear upon your argument. We know that 1s. 9d. is the fixed pension rate; the 1s. 4d. does not touch that. It is a rate you are quite entitled to quote with reference to your argument, but it is not the official rate.

Sir Roper Lethbridge: In reply to a deputation of all the Services of India, his Excellency the Viceroy in January last felt bound to declare that "the Indian Government was convinced that it could not ask public servants to tolerate for an indefinite period the distress borne with so much self-command for some time past." The replies to questions in the House of Commons on this subject that have been given with so much sympathetic kindness by the present Under-Secretary of State for India, as well as the utterances of the Viceroy, the late Commander-in-Chief, and other high officers of State, all give us confidence that a remedy will now be found. And before I leave this consideration I would like to illustrate the far-reaching character of this currency reform, and the need for suitable readjustment of payments caused by it, by reference to one small point in which it affects the retired officers. Your lordship is aware that a compromise was arrived at between your noble predecessor and those officers, on the recommendation of the Select Committee, by which a minimum rate of 1s. 9d. was fixed for their pensions, as a compromise between the 2s. rate they claimed and the current market rate. This was fixed as the *minimum* rate, on the express condition that officers were to retain the advantage of the off-chance of the market rate ever rising above that figure; and it is admitted that, in times of great disturbance or abnormal expenditure in India, such as the occurrence of a great war or famine, there was still every possibility of the rate of exchange at least temporarily rising in that way. That right, and that advantage, has now been taken away from these officers by the Government for the good of the State; and it is obvious that the claim for compensation, though very small in their case as compared with the much larger claims of officers on active service, nevertheless does actually arise, and, it is hoped, that this claim may induce the Secretary of State and the Government of India to sanction, not only a higher fixed rate than 1s. 9d., but also the return to the old maximum limit of 500*l.*, instead of 5,000 rs., coupled with a shorter term of compulsory service for pension, which we believe was intended by the Select Committee. At any rate, we have every hope that the Government of India, in consultation with your lordship, are already engaged in endeavouring to arrive at a just settlement of this great question of reorganisation; and it is for this reason that we now venture to urge on your lordship that prayer for adequate representation in this deliberations, that was pressed on the attention of Government by the Central Committee in their Memorandum of March 20 last. The Committee thus wrote:—"Under these circumstances the Central Committee of the European Civil Services Association would respectfully urge, for the consideration of Government, that it is very desirable that the decision of the Government of India should not be solely guided by advisers who belong to a different Service to those whose interests are under deliberation. They would urge that members of their own Service should be taken into counsel, and that, in some form or other, either by the appointment of a committee of persons representing the Government and the Services, or otherwise, as the Government may direct, the views of the persons interested may be considered before finally disposing of the case." And, my lord, the third and last consideration that I shall venture to-day to submit to your lordships seems still more urgently to point to this need of adequate representation at headquarters. It is that the Report of the Public Services Commission, which is now under the consideration of the Government, has proved beyond question that whereas the rules and conditions of services of these Departments, with only partial modifications, were fixed when they were distinctly domiciled and subordinate Services; now they are distinctly neither domiciled nor subordinate. My lord, it has always been a subject of bitter complaint with these Departments that, in accordance with the practice which we are now praying your lordships to set aside for ever, not a single officer of any one of the non-domiciled and non-subordinate Uncovenanted Services was appointed to the Public Services Commission, though its president, its secretary, and four of its members belonged to the much smaller Covenanted Service. But, while we regretted the apparent unfairness of this arrangement, we never doubted for a moment the broad impartiality of the members of the Commission. We think the value of their report, in regard to the details of our Services, would have been far greater if we had been represented on the Commission. But on broad principles—such, for instance, as the improtant difference, which their report emphasises, between domiciled and non-domiciled Services—they speak with authority and their finding has practically been as I have stated. My lord, the Services for whom I speak ceased absolutely to be domiciled in any sense long ago. The wise policy of the Government has long been to insist on the employment of natives of India in all those Uncovenanted offices for which they are suitable, and to insist on the exclusion of Europeans. There is a stringent rule absolutely prohibiting the appointment of Europeans to any post of more than 200 rs. a month, except in exceptional circumstances, and with special sanction. If, nowadays a European officer is found in a domiciled Service, it is a mere accident. The Government of India itself, in a despatch dated October 4, 1870, defined clearly the nature of our Services, when it declared that it was an established fact that there are in India "many important offices that cannot ordinarily be filled either by natives of India, or by officers of the Covenanted Civil Service or the Staff Corps." And why? because they require a special scientific or technical training. For instance, in the department of which Sir Alfred Croft is the distinguished head, there have been many men of the highest academic position who have passed University examinations in comparison with which it is no derogation to the Civil Service examination to say that, so far as its literary or scientific standard goes, it is in no way equal to them. Again, the importance of the scientific and technical training of the engineers and electricians of the Public Works Department is well known to your lordship. A distinguished member of your lordship's council, when giving away the prizes at Cooper's Hill the other day, said of this department, "Nowhere in the world was there a better system of State engineering, while no public Service could boast a finer body of State officers." And, as I have quoted Sir Alfred Lyall's words I would like to ask permission to quote just one remark on those words made by the newspaper that is the best informed in England on all Indian matters. The *Overland Mail* says that Sir Alfred "might have added that never have a body of men who had rendered such inestimable services been more shabbily treated—five words don't butter parsnips, still less will they coat with sugar the bitter experiences of officers in the Indian Public Works Department." Well, my lord, if these Services have long ago ceased to be "domiciled," they have also long ceased to be in any sense "subordinate." There are very few Covenanted officers who hold such a responsible office as that which has been filled for the last sixteen years past, with the greatest credit to himself and the greatest advantage to the country, by Sir Alfred Croft, as Minister of Education of a province far more populous than either France or Germany. Your lordship is also aware of the important responsibility of the office of Sir John Lambert as Chief Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and also of the important and independent position held by such officers as Accountants-General, Chief Engineers, or the various Directors-General of the great Departments. If, then, it is now fully admitted that the organisation and conditions of service of these Departments were settled at a time when they were both domiciled and subordinate, whereas now they are neither domiciled nor subordinate; it is clear that no small or partial measures will or can ever put them on a proper and equitable footing. We have full belief that the Government is conscious of this fact, and that a large and generous measure of reorganisation is contemplated in the near future. In the deliberations that are to settle the details of that reorganisation, or any portion of it, we earnestly desire to be represented. I will not venture to quote to you the strong language of Sir Seymour King—himself an entirely impartial spectator from outside—in the House of Commons in 1888, on the subject of this lack of representation of the Services at the India Office. But I may properly quote one passage of that speech on the general question. Sir Seymour, on June 8 in that year, said:—"These men carried on their shoulders a large portion of the burden of our Indian Administration; but though their numbers were twice as great as the other branch of the Service, they had had no representation since the days of Warren Hastings, either on the Council in India or the Council at Whitehall." How much more important, then, is it that representation should be accorded to them in those committees that are to settle once for all the whole future of their Services at a time of general reorganisation. We earnestly desire respectfully to press this point on your loadship's notice, as a bitter experience has taught us that without it, however benevolent be the intentions of the Secretary of State or the Viceroy, however strong may be the recommendations of Select Committees of the House of Commons, those recommendations, and good intentions are very likely to go the way of other good intentions, and leave the Services as distressed, and therefore as discontentented, as they were before.

Lord Kimberley: Are you under the impression that we are going to appoint another committee? We certainly have no such intention.

Sir Roper Lethbridge: We leave that in your lordship's hands. We hope you may.

Lord Qimberley: I think I may state at once that we have not the slightest intention of doing that.

Sir Alfred: I wish to develope the point which has been brought before your lordship by Sir RoperLethbridge with regard to domicile and non-domicile service. Our contention is that the distinction of our peculiar position as European officers of the Government of India should be carried out to all its consequences. The consequences to which I refer are with Europeans appointed to serve the Government in India, because they are Europeans, requiring conditions and terms of service which are, and must be, radically different from those which are fair and just for the natives of India serving in their own country and climate. That position has practically been acted upon, but not universally.

Lord Kimberley: I thought one of the demands of the Association was that there should be a uniform system of "leave and pension rules," with no distinction between natives and Europeans. I understood you rather to argue that there ought to be a distinction.

Sir Alfred Croft: The distinction I wish to point out is that for the non-domiciled certain special rules are required.

Lord Kimberley: That is not a question between the natives and Europeans. It is rather a question between the domiciled and non-domiciled.

Sir Alfred Croft: It comes to much the same thing.

Lord Kimberley: I do not quite understand how you reconcile with that. I thought one of the demands of the Association was that there should be no distinction.

Sir Alfred Croft: We say that you should fix the rules that are suitable for non-domiciled or European servants. If then there happen to be native members, or domiciled members of the Service, make no distinction between them and the others.

Lord Kimberley: That is precisely our interpretation of it. We accepted that.

Sir Alfred Croft: What I ask to indicate was that for the nondomiciled servants certain special rules are required; once fix those rules and then apply them throughout. Apply them to all members of those Services, not necessarily to members of other Services.

Lord Kimberly: That there should not be a distinction between natives and Europeans, that is, if a native is a member of one of these services he should be treated in the same way, not necessarily as a European, but he should be treated in the same way indiscriminately.

Sir Alfred Croft: This distinction has been carried out to some extent, but we are still affected by a dispatch of the Secretary of State, dated Dec. 8, 1863, in which it is said that it is indispensable that certain rules must be laid down.

Lord Kimberley: 1863 is a very long time ago. A dispatch of that year cannot have much to do with the present time.

Sir Alfred Croft: It affects our position now. It says, "It is indispensable that the rules laid down should be such as are applicable to the whole of that body of whom the great majority must always be of the native races and of native habits."

Lord Kimberly: I really do not think that a rule of 1863 has much to do with our present service. You may make the remark, of course, with reference to officers who retire under the despatch of 1862; that would be another matter.

Sir Alfread Croft: What I intended to convey was this; we have already liberal furlough allowed on the ground of our belonging to the European Service—one year in every four. The same liberal concession is not applied to the terms of service for pension. We think if that principle was originally applied it would lead to a much greater reduction in the terms of service for pension. According to our apprehension of the fact that we have not been treated so liberally with regard to the terms of service for pension as we have been for furlough, we say that that is due to the prevalence of that old doctrine which was enunciated explicitly in the rules of 1862.

Lord Kimberley: You say there was something then laid down which has continued to be applied which you think is unfavourable. I did not follow you in the first instance.

Sir Alfred Croft: I will pass that, with your lordship's permission, and refer to several points which were the object of the representation and statements that we ventured to submit to your lordship some time ago and see how they look in the light of that principle, that a distinction should always be made with regard to those services which are recognised as European services. The Select Committee recommended that the unforeseen change in the relative value of gold and silver money offered an equable ground for readjusting the pensions of the uncovenanted civil servants. It also resolved that the rate of exchange should be 1s. 9d. We say that there are two questions here involved, and only one question was settled. The question as to the rate of exchange was settled, but the question of the absolute limit of exchange was not settled, but left to the consideration of the Government.

Lord Kimberley: I do not quite see the argument. A minimum rate was settled, but there is no maximum rate. If the rate was above 1s. 9d. it is open to the officers drawing there pension in silver to remit at the higher rate of exchange.

Sir Alfred Croft: The destinction is not between the minimum rate and the maximum rate, but the amount of pension to which that rate was not applied.

Lord Kimberley: That is another point altogether.

Sir Alfred Croft: That is to say there are two rates, and that only one had been settled and the question of maximum amount of pension has still to be settled.

Lord Kimberley: There is no recommendation of the Committee on that point.

Sir Alfred Croft: No; it was implied in the general recommendation that the unforeseen change in the relative value of gold and silver money affords equable grounds for readjustment, and it was not covered.

Lord Kimberley: There is not much in that.

Sir Alfred Croft: The determination of the rate at 1s. 9d. was only one portion of the readjustment which the Government were remommended to consider. The whole question was a much larger one. That being so I would submit reasons why the amount of pension should be fixed. I would ask what is the meaning in the case of a European officer of a "retiring pension?" It means a pension on which the officer after the conclusion of his services retires. Where? Not clearly to India in the case of a European officer, but he retires to England. It is of equal importance to him to know what is the amount that he would draw when he retires to England as what is the amount of pension he will draw when he lives in India. What he looks to is the sterling pension payable in the currency of the country to which he will retire.

Lord Kimberley: That, I understand, is what you now demand. I quite see the argument for it. The officers think, and I quite understand their thinking it, that it would be far better to have the pension fixed in sterling money.

Sir A. Croft: And it is only reasonable that when an officer's connection with India ceases, then his connection with the rupee, whether it be fluctuating or stable, should also cease. The circumstances of his appointment make it reasonable that the pension which he draws should be a sterling pension. Not only was it reasonable *a priori* but it was certainly the opinion which men held when they were appointed in England but it was quite clear that 500*l.* was expected by those officers. And why? Because 500*l.* was equivalent to 5,000 rs., and it was also known that the amount was fixed at 500*l.* because that was the amount of contribution.

Lord Kimberley: That argument could apply, say, in round numbers, to officers appointed twenty years ago, but of course all officers who have been appointed since, knew that the exchange was much below; they could have no expectation of getting a sterling pension.

Sir A. Croft: But from the equitable point of view I might be still given the same on this ground, that the value of their services was no less than that of the others.

Lord Kimberley: That argument one quite understands from exprotation that the man believed when he was taking the appointment that 5,000 rs. would represent a certain sum. That is one class of argument; there is another class of argument, namely, is it right that he should have that?

Sir A. Croft: Suppose for the sake of argument for the moment it is admitted that the officer appointed before 1873 should be entitled to a pension of 500*l.*, in accordance with the value of his services, why, seeing that the younger officer gives services of equal value, should the value of his salary be diminished, either his proper salary, or his retiring salary? One of the chief inducements of my entering the service was the certainty of a withdrawing pension of 500*l.*

Lord Kimberley: When were you appointed?

Sir A. Croft: In 1865. I was appointed in England by the English Government with the very reasonable certainty that I should draw my pension in English money.

Lord Kimberley: You can hardly say in English money, but that you could draw an equivalent to the present sum. It was not English money, but you had every reason to suppose that the 5,000 rs. would represent 500*l.* The amount was never payable to you in England by the terms of your service. You were entitled to 5,000 rs.; that was the only thing you were entitled to, and you had good reason to believe that that would represent 500*l.*

Sir A. Croft: There is more than that. If that had stood alone, I consider that I was entitled to 500*l.* There would be an obligation on the part of the Government to carry out the implied understanding.

Lord Kimberley: Being payable in India it could not mean sterling. There is no sterling in India; that seems to have been thrashed out before the Committee. They were not pensions of 500*l.*, and there is no sterling, and you were not entitled to 500*l.*; but I entirely admit that you had equitable expectations that it would represent 500*l.*

Sir A. Croft: I am not putting forward any legal claim.

Lord Kimberley: But still excuse me for saying a contract is a contract, and if the contract turns out inconvenient to one of the parties that is not any argument why he should be entitled to ask to have it set aside. There may be a very strong claim on the part of the person that he should not be placed in a worse position, because his service, as you have said, would be equally good, but there is the contract itself, and I have a very strong feeling about that, that a contract is a contract, and when a man takes it he takes it for better or for worse. But as regards the relation between the Government and its own servants, the Government may think it right that the contract should be set aside. That is another thing, but still the contract is there.

Sir A. Croft: The officer is told that he will have a pension of 5,000 rupees or 500*l.*; would it not be right for him to assume—

Lord Kimberley: Nobody can assume anything. A contract must be construed according to its real meaning. I do not think it affects your position, only I have a very strong feeling upon that subject that when one enters into a bargain, he should stand by it whatever happens, but I recognise the force of your general argument, but I do not think you strengthen your case by putting it upon a ground that is not a sound one.

Sir A. Croft: Very well, my lord, I will leave that. It is hardly necessary for me to consider the other recommendations, and as time presses I will simply say that my position for the last five or six years as President of the Uncovenanted Association in India shows me that there is a very strong feeling in the Services as to what is before them. There is no use in disguising the fact that the feeling is very considerable. The officers are satisfied of the justice of some of their claims, and of the inadequacy of the concession which the Government has made to them, and these are opinions which are held by hundreds of Civil servants througout the empire. The discontent is general and acute.

Lord Kimberley: That we fully recognise.

Sir A. Croft: Then there is another point that I think is not fully recognised—that is the feeling of despondency, I might almost say of despair, that has come over the Services with regard to the losses they have sustained, and either the indisposition or the inability of the Government to give them assistance in various ways. If I might read a passage or two from private letters, I have one saying: "We have lost our savings, and never made them up." "Our family pensions have depreciated by one-half, and are not likely to rise." Another writes: "I cannot go on any longer; I am practically bankrupt."

Lord Kimberley: How does that arise from pensions payable at 1s. 9d. There cannot be so great a fall in the rupee after all.

Sir A. Croft: It refers to the family pensions—that is to say, the pensions for which European Unconvenanted officers subscribe.

Lord Kimberley: I see. It really means the value of your remittances in one way.

Sir A. Croft: Among men with families in England it is of course an exceedingly bitter cry, and I think your lordship recognises it.

Lord Kimberley: That is quite recognised.

Sir A. Croft: It must not for a moment be supposed that the officers will not do their duty to the best of their power, but where there is constant pecuniary pressure, it is hardly possible for their work to be good, especially in these times of great pressure when work has to be done and can only be done by that enthusiasm which pecuniary pressure deprives officers of, and more than that, the feeling reacts on the sources of supply. The number of officers appointed is so great, and their relations with England are so widespread, in fact I may say from my experience during the past year, that there is hardly a middleclass family in England that is not aware of the complaints of the Uncovenanted Services and the alleged indifference of the Government, or the inability of the Government to remedy them, that the supply of men to take the place of those who retire will not be forthcoming. If we want to get the supply of men we must make the Services popular.

Mr. Jenkins: It is quite impossible for me now owing to the length of time which has been taken up by the previous speakers, to do what I had proposed to do. I shall therefore confine my observations to one single point. I am afraid the case will have to rest upon the observations which have already been made. If Sir Seymour King had been present I think he would have disclaimed any desire, so far as he personally was concerned, to enlarge the scope of the recommendations of the Select Committee in favour of the Services. I notice your lordship—and I may be forgiven for saying I was a little sorry to notice it, when attention was called to the first resolution of that Committee—was rather inclined to treat it a little cavalierly and to speak of it as simply a sort of academic resolution.

Lord Kimberley: That is very much what I thought it was. I do not at all wish to treat cavalierly the thing itself, but the change in the relative value of gold and silver money is no doubt an important thing; but I thought when the Committee were considering a matter of this kind that that was a very academic sort of resolution.

Mr. Jenkins: It is exactly that idea in your lordship's mind that I would humbly venture to deprecate. I want to try and prove to your lordship that so far from being academical it is the result, in fact, of a compromise made in the Committee between the representative of the India Office, the Secretary of State, and those who were representing the case of the Uncovenanted Servants. Therefore I should like to call your lordship's attention to that view of the case for one moment, because I think that when you come to compare the terms of the report of the Select Committee with the admirable document which has been drawn up in Calcutta, and of which, I believe, a copy has been sent to your lordship, showing what the men out there consider to come properly within the scope of the recommendations of the Committee, I think your lordship would have a more favourable view of it. I do not altogether agree with the account given by my friend, Sir Roper Lethbridge, as to the origin of this Committee, in this respect, that he went only a certain length and did not hit the whole. I wish to point out that that Committee was really somewhat in the nature of an arbitration, and that it was an arbitration which was agreed to not by Lord Cross, your lordship's predecessor, but it was forced upon him by the Government of India. Lord Cross, I think, made a statement that it was the Government of India that desired the Committee. I want to point out that it was not, therefore, an ordinary committee; it was a committee which came of this state of affairs that first of all the Government of India had become extremely alive to the discontent which existed in the Services, and that in the second place there was a certain friction between the home authorities and the authorities at Calcutta with regard to the manner in which that ought to be settled, and the Government of India were desirous that the thing should be referred to an impartial committee in order that both sides might be guided by the views of that impartial committee to something like a compromise. That, we know, is the history of the case. I know the danger always in attempting to make a statement which cannot afterwards be proved, therefore I must submit that simply as the view which I take of the manner in which this was brought about. Well then, my lord, as your lordship is aware, I was in constant attendance upon that Committee and in communication with both sides, and I am perfectly certain of this, that the Committee regarded it in the nature of an arbitration, and that on that ground the members of the Committee abstained from passing opinions upon several points of evidence which were laid before them simply because they thought it would be wise to recommend a practical working compromise.

Lord Kimberley: I don't quite understand that; you call it a compromise, but as the thing lies before me, I must take it as it stands. I have nothing to do with their motives. The Committee came to certain conclusions. By the conclusions only can I be bound in any way; what may be the motives in coming to them is an affair of their own. The mode in which they arrived at the document is not for me.

Mr. Jenkins: No, my lord. I do not want to exaggerate the view I am putting forward, which is this—and I think if I can convey it to your lordship's mind you will see it is not unreasonable. There was a very grave state of affairs, a very grave state of discontent in the Uncovenanted Service—a discontent which the Government were anxious to meet. For that purpose they agreed to the appointment of this Select Committee. Before that Select Committee the representatives both of the Services and the Secretary of State and the Government of India were examined, and I may point out that Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary of State, was the chairman, and that gave it a little more of an official character. The resolutions of the Committee, although they were drafted as they are, I assure your lordship represent the very minimum of what the majority of the members of the Committee were willing to agree to.

Lord Kimberley: That I decline to take any notice of. I do not care in the least what the majority of the Committee thought, I care only for what they did in their resolutions. If they did not go as far as some of them wished to go, no doubt they had very good and sufficient reasons. I am only concerned with the fact that they did not think proper to go as far as some of you wished.

Mr. Jenkins: Unfortunately the Under-Secretary of State was in the chair, and it was at his instance that these compromises were effected.

Lord Kimberley: Surely, supposing I was in the chair, and persuaded a number of members to enter into an agreement as to certain matters, it does not mean that something which is outside the agreement is afterwards to be quoted to me as a matter which might be proposed and was not. The compromise is the thing itself. I am perfectly ready to admit arguments upon any point, not wishing to shut them out in the least, but if the authority of the Committee is brought to bear I will not admit that authority one inch beyond what is before me. Therefore it is waste of time to tell me that the Committee would or would not have done that. Here is what the Committee have said. Anything that they said we may read, but anything as to what they thought I do not care at all about, and I should not pay the smallest attention to it.

Mr. Jenkins: That does not affect the validity of the contention which I venture to put before your lordship, namely, that that does represent the minimum of what the Committee thought it proper to recommend.

Lord Kimberley: I do not see that there is any force in the word "minimum"; it is the thing. I have nothing to do with the minimum or the maximum; there is the thing itself. I do not shut out matters because they are not in the report. I am not going to throw this report at your heads and say because certain things are not in the report, therefore I will not listen to you. What I mean is that the report can only be quoted for what it is, and its worth depends upon what is here. I only state this to advise you that any argument of that kind would make not the slightest impression upon me.

Mr. Jenkins: The only thing we ask on behalf of the Services is that your lordship will take those recommendations and act upon them. We say we have had a reasonable ground for believing that the Government of India would act upon those recommendations owing to the manner in which the Committee was appointed and the circumstances under which it met. I intended to have shown your lordship that the demands which are contained in the memorandum which you have before you come reasonably within the purview of the resolution of the Committee. To take an instance. You raised the question on the first resolution—"That the unforeseen change in the relative value of gold and silver money affords equitable grounds for readjusting the pensions of the Uncovenanted Civil servants resident in the United Kingdom." That means those who are about to reside in the United Kingdom—that is, the European Uncovenanted Civil Servants—and, read in the light of the evidence, what we contend is that that does mean the readjustment of pensions. With reference to the second resolution——

Lord Kimberley: It is not a resolution.

Mr. Jenkins: No; it is a recommendation.

Lord Kimberley: That is the very point in the matter. It is an academical opinion. They have an opinion of something or other, but their resolution is of a different kind. Surely the resolution is the point. They have an opinion generally. I can understand that perfectly well, that there was something which might require some readjustment, and then they proceeded to indicate that resolution.

Mr. Jenkins: I hardly think that it is the exact reading of it. We were referring to the fact that the maximum pension which had been fixed at 5,000 rs. might be enlarged either by making it 500*l.* sterling, or by taking it to 6,000 rs.

Lord Kimberley: Some of the members of the Committee no doubt having a feeling that this ought to be done, the Committee on the whole being prepared to recommend it should be done, passed this recommendation, which satisfied the minds of some of the members of the Committee, but it has not the effect upon me of a resolution of that Committee. They did not choose to make it part of a resolution, and there it is. It is very loose, and must remain very loose. No doubt some members of the Committee would have liked to have made it more distinctive, but they did not; therefore their authority upon that point is exceedingly week.

Mr. Jenkins: The only thing I suggest is that it is an opinion which is intended in the nature of a recommendation. The others are resolutions which are even stronger.

Lord Kimberley: You know what they say about all good intentions.

Mr. Jenkins: We say it was fully justified by the evidence laid before the Committee. It would be quite impossible for me to take your lordship through the whole of these resolutions. There is only one other point I would like to refer you to, and that is with regard to the declaration which was made by Sir John Gorst as to *ex post facto* rules. He made a declaration which I happen to know was accepted by the Committee, and it is to be found on page 97 of the Blue Book.

Lord Kimberley: That is very much what I admitted to Sir Alfred Croft, that one fully admits the principle. But I imagine the case really turns on the interpretation of this 5,000 rs. and this 500*l.*

Mr. Jenkins: I am not going to allude to that question. The grievance of the Service generally is this. One recommendation of the Committee was that there should be a system of rules drawn up; that much of the discontent was due to the ambiguity in which the terms of the service were stated, and they recommend in future there shall be as nearly as possible a uniform scheme. That the Government of India has refused, and the Services feel—

Lord Kimberley: I do not understand that has been refused.

Mr. Jenkins: They have practically refused it. I will read what they said.

Lord Kimberley: I think I can satisfy you on that point if you will leave it to me.

Mr. Jenkins: After that declaration of Sir John Gorst had been accepted by the Committee they think it very hard indeed that the rule in the Pension Code should still remain which gives power of altering the rules, and that men should be subjected to being brought under rules against their will by the Government to which they were no parties when they entered the Service. This is a very sore question, and I think you will see it must give rise to great soreness. Cases have come under my observation in which the Government defends its course in putting a man under a new set of rules by saying that they give him compensation in some other way. Recently there was a case in which that was stated as a reason for depriving a man of the advantage of rules under which he entered. Now I venture to submit that it is not politic to take that ground. It will naturally provoke discontent, because a man ought, at all events, to have an opportunity of estimating the value of compensation which is offered to him before he is forced to accept it, and we say it is not fair for the Secretary of State or the Government of India to say to a man, "It is perfectly true you lose so and so, but you gain so and so, and we think on the whole you are better off." What I venture to submit is that the rules should be so made that the man who comes in under those rules shall be entitled to have the benifit of them unless he voluntarily agrees to accept a new set of rules.

Lord Kimberley: In the first place, you begin very kindly indeed by saying that you were much pleased with my receiving you to-day. I do not feel that I am doing more than that which is an obvious duty. You represent a very large and important Service, and I see no reason whatever why you should not have full access to the Secretary of State and to these offices with regard to your grieva ces in common with all the other servants of the Government, and I am perfectly ready to admit that there are always of circumstances connected with the present condition of the Service in India, which do require very careful consideration. I am reminded of an old saying which Sir Roper Lethbridge used, and a very trite saying, about "fair words buttering no parsnips." I always am very much afraid of using fair words, which may, when they are not interpreted by me, disappoint, and do more harm than they do good, so I hope you will not think my answer not sufficiently sympathetic if I take care to avoid holding out any promise which I am not in a position to promise to fulfil. In the first place let me say one word with regard to the Currency Committee, and it will be only one word. There was a minor point made about the possibility of getting the rate above 1s. 9d. hereafter. I do not think in practice it is a very important point, but, taken as a whole, I entertain the hope that the measure which has been adopted by the Government of India with regard to the currency might have a favourable effect upon the condition of the Services, and especially for this reason. You who know India must be perfectly well aware that one of our great difficulties at the present time—a difficulty very often experienced by Government as well as by private individuals—has been the want of means, and we certainly hope that the measure which we have taken in its ultimate effect will, to some extent at all events, remedy this defect. Of course, as you know, the sinking of a penny in exchange makes a large difference to the Exchequer of India, and if the exchange should not rise above 1s. 4d., or even should remain somewhat below 1s. 4d., still the gain we should make on a very low exchange, which we have frequently had before the closing of the Mint, would be such as very materially indeed to lighten the financial position of the Government of India. Anything which lightens the financial position of the Government of India goes some way, at all events, towards enabling it to meet the demands of the Services, and therefore I think I am entitled to say on the whole, this measure which has been taken of closing the Mint should be regarded by the Services as a measure likely to be favourable to their interest. You must have observed until that measure was taken that in answer to repeated inquiries as to what we were doing, the persistent answer was, that until the currency matter was settled we were unable to take any step. That, of course, clearly implied that we expected that our position would be relieved by closing the Mint. That measure having been taken, we are entirely alive to the pressure of the question you have brought before us, and which affects also, you know, the Covenanted

not have been taken, unless we had seen that we had really no alternative but heavy taxation. As we are at present placed, we must proceed with very great caution indeed in throwing any additional burden on our finances. You will understand that we are interested really in the safety of our rule in India, and we have to consider in all measures that we take, whether we are doing anything which should impair the stability and the security of our rule on which your service depends. I make these observations because I think it is likely that when we come to announce our measures you will probably think we might have gone further; but I beg you to reflect upon the general position of our affairs there, and to consider that if we do not go as far as you all desire, it certainly does not proceed from any want of sympathy with the Services; that I am quite certain of. No man feels more strongly than I do that our Government in its present form depends, of course, in the first instance upon the efficiency of our Services. It depends, no doubt, on many other matters besides; but still, if our Services are so discontented that we could not get good men to engage in them—if that were to happen, it would be a very serious blow to our rule. At the same time there are all the other considerations, and they must be fully weighed. That things should go on as they now are, and that the Services should be in the state of extreme dissatisfaction that we are aware exists, is a thing not to be contemplated. We must do what we can to remedy the position is which we find ourselves, and I ask from you that you will give fair interpretation to our measures, and if we do not do all you wish, you will, at all events, give us credit for desiring to do all we can to place you in a more satisfactory position. (Cheers.)

Sir Roper Lethbridge: I wish on behalf of this deputation to return our hearty thanks to your lordship for the more than cordial and kind manner in which you have received us to-day. I can assure your lordship that without committing you to any statement to which you would not wish to be committed, your words will carry new hopes to hundreds of the Unconvenanted Civil Servants throughout India.

The Earl of Kimberley: Do not base too much on them or you may be disappointed.

The deputation then withdrew.

THE NEW CANTEEN SYSTEM IN INDIA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LORD ROBERTS.

A HAPPY suggestion of the Bishop of Chester that I should add a chapter on the new canteen system in India to the work I have in hand, followed by a letter of introduction, was the means of procuring a much valued interview with the late Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India.

I had heard something of the remarkable change for the better (speaking from a temperance point of view) which had taken place in soldier life in India during late years, but until I had the pleasure of this interview with Lord Roberts, I was unacquainted with the means whereby such an alteration had been effected.

Until the appointment of Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief, the British soldier had to procure his liquor from the canteen at certain hours of the afternoon and evening, and further, he had to drink it on the spot. Beer and rum were the only alcoholic beverages permitted to be sold, no food being obtainable with them. These liquors were supplied by the Government, and were of good quality. The sale to soldiers of liquor outside the canteen was prohibited, but raw spirits of fiery quality and at a low price could readily be obtained. At that time the canteen was the only attractive place in the barracks to which the soldiers could resort; the men flocked there for their amusement, and here was the regimental piano. "One of the first differences I made," said his lordship, "was to take the piano from the room, and to drop the word canteen as applying to the bar, calling it the liquor bar instead, and the canteen was allowed to be open all day. But concurrently with this extension of hours for sale other changes were made. Lord Roberts, anxious for the welfare of his men, determined to make this liquor bar a subordinate feature in his scheme for a regimental institute; the other rooms were made brighter, and a man was not compelled to go to the liquor bar for his beer, but was permitted to have a limited quantity with his meals in the regimental room. "It was very remarkable," said his lordship, "to see how, in a very short time, the liquor bar was less resorted to, the men preferring the other rooms. After a time I made another change in entirely stopping the issue of raw spirits in the bar. I issued an order that in future they must be sold diluted. I had in the meantime taken steps to do away with the illicit sale of spirits outside the regimental institute; further, the sales of aerated waters were encouraged, and I may here mention that every regiment and every battery has its own sodawater machine, making fifty to 100 dozen of aerated waters per day. This is frequently taken on the march, and ice boxes and ice for refreshment purposes are also provided." For some years reading and recreation rooms, libraries, cricket grounds, and other similar places of amusement had been provided by the Government. Lord Roberts set his mind upon joining these and the regimental room and liquor bar together, so as to form what really is a well equipped club. The profit obtainable from the liquor bar is added to the regimental funds and used for various philanthropic purposes. It may here be mentioned that the beer is supplied by the Government and sold at the low fixed price of four annas the quart; but where it has to be taken up-country the Government lose considerably over the transaction. Lord Roberts finds that as the idea of the club is encouraged, so the liquor bar drops into the background, while the other rooms have to be enlarged. In reply to a question as to the results, Lord Roberts most emphatically said that throughout India "there has undoubtedly" been less drunkenness than formerly; the alteration was most marked."

"Do you entirely attribute this to your alteration in the canteen system?"—"Well, I will not say entirely, but it is primarily due to the system and next to the spread of education that I attribute this great decrease in drunkenness. I started this new arrangement in 1883, and I find in 1893 a most remarkable change."

I reminded his lordship that within a few days of his arrival in England he attended a meeting at the offices of the Church of England Temperance Society, to consider the desirability of forming an Army Temperance Association for England similar to that existing in India. Lord Roberts said: "This is, of course, a new matter altogether. In India the Army Temperance Association now exists as part of every regiment and battery. About a month before I left India I found there were three regiments who had not got a branch, so I wrote to the three commanding officers to ask if they would join at once. Two of them started a branch immediately, and I have since heard that the third regiment has joined. When I left India one-third of the army were members of the association—that is to say, out of 60,000 men 23,000 were members, and on my inspection every officer came to me and said that it had been of the greatest benefit to their regiment or battery. In India the Government help the association with an annual grant; of late years the association has become, except for this grant, self-supporting. The Government have the medals used by this society made at the Calcutta Mint, charging only the cost of the metal used,"

I could not help remarking to his lordship that the system he had so successfully carried on in India approximated very much to the Gothenburg system and to the suggestions of the Bishop of Chester.

One impression the interview left on my mind was that the work of improving and brightening the surroundings of the British soldier in India had been a labour of love with the Commander-in-Chief.

To have such a thorough acquaintance with the minutest particlars of the system implies not only a careful study of the subject, but a practical experience of the working of the system in all its details, and I do not hesitate to say that the beneficial results form the greatest tribute which can be paid to such personal and laudable work.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

A YOUNG INDIAN SENTENCED FOR FRAUD.

AT Westminster Police-court, on Aug. 4, the young Indian, who had described himself as a legal and medical student, and given various names, including those of Waddia, Pallonjee Nunscherjee, and George Campbell, was again charged with obtaining money by fraudulent representations from Mr. Antrobus, of Eccleston-square. —The prisoner called on Mr. Antrobus and represented to him that he was the nephew of Mr. Naoroji Waddia, of Bombay. This and various other representations about acquaintanceship with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P., and others induced the prosecutor to give him a sovereign, and subsequently a cheque for £5. After the cheque had been cashed a cabman called on Mr. Antrobus and claimed a fare of 10s., stating that the prisoner said his father in Eccleston-square would pay. Mr. Antrobus immediately came to the conclusion he had been defrauded, and the answers to a cablegram to Bombay and a communication to Mr. Naoroji, M. P., confirmed his suspicions.—Detective-Sergeant Craggs, of New Scotland-yard, proved a previous conviction of twelve months' hard labour against the prisoner for obtaining money by false pretences from professional men in London. Prisoner had held an appointment at Hong Kong, and he used the names of well-known people at Bombay in his previous frauds. He had only been one day out of prison when he called on Mr. Antrobus.—Prisoner had nothing to say, and Mr. Shiel sentenced him as a rogue and vagabond to three months' hard labour.

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LORD HARRIS AS THE "WORLD" SEES HIM.

THE *World* in its "Celebrities at Home" series of articles has the following sketch of his Excelleney George Robert Canning, Lord Harris, Government House, Bombay:—

It is no doubt a fitting coincidence that the descendant of the man who won his peerage at the siege of Seringapatam should return to rule over the great Presidency of Western India. At the same time it seems difficult for us, his contemporaries, to realise the conversion of the quondam Captain of the County of Kent Eleven into his Excellency the Governor. Yet, if we are to judge by the remarks of the Iron Duke as well as the results of experience, none are so suited to guide the affairs of this great Empire, especially abroad, as the heroes of the turf, the cricket-field, or the river. The "mens sana" is not worth much without the "sanum corpus" to sustain its operations, and in like manner the athlete who aspires to be really successful requires to possess or develop those moral qualities which are most needed in dealing with men and affairs. For Bombay, the most progressive town and division of our Indian Empire, whose motto is "Urbs prima in Indis," a man of Lord Harris's age calibre, and training is precisely what is wanted—young enough to appreciate its modern aspirations aristocrat enough to check any undue Radicalism, and with an experience derived from his Undersecretaryship for India under Lord Salisbury in 1885, which enables him to see how Indian subjects are dealt with in the Imperial Parliament.—Educated at Eton and Christ Church, he has been nursed in the most approved schools of English training and culture—an invaluable acquisition for one who has to meet pur pompous and etiquetteridden Eastern fellow-subjects, who love the old Yiddish motto, "Manners makyth Mann," but who carry it to such an extreme that the man is often composed of little else. Lord Harris's place is no sinecure in the present state of the politics of India, local as well as general, there are ever increasing sources of irritation arising between the heterogeneous races which form the population. The modern cry of "India for the Indians," which is only an echo of what here goes by the name of Home Rule, has been pandered to by self seeking politicians, or by those who honestly, but foolishly, thought it was a symptom of genuine patriotism, and has decidedly rendered the task of governing the country more difficult than ever for our representatives. Under these conditions the Captain of the Kent Eleven must often find it somewhat difficult to arrange his field to suit some of the batting he has to meet. In Bombay itself we have a more mixed congeries of the human race than perhaps in any town in the world. With a population of nearly a million, there are only eleven thousand Europeans, the remainder being composed of no fewer than fourteen different races, differing as widely from each other as the three which predominate—namely, Hindus, Musalmans, and Parsis. To satisfactorily admiister the municipal affairs of such a town alone, would severely tax some of our county councillors and this forms but one portion of his Excellency's work. Those, therefore who fancy that the post of Governor of Bombay is a lotus-eating one because it happens to lie in the gorgeous East are apt to fall into a blunder, the magnitude of which can only be realised by going there and judging for themselves.

Driving in one of the excellent victorias for which Bombay is famous, and compared with which the guarry of Calcutta is mediæval, along the splendid road to the corner of Back Bay, whence the Malabar Hill promontory juts out into the Indian Ocean, you arrive at Government House. This drive, commencing as the Marine Parade, may vie with some of the finest in Europe—a veritable boulevard, with palms and plantains peeping over the side walls to see how their cousins are growing in the roadway, while every now and then, protiged in their wealth of flowers and creepers, pretty roadside stations of the Bombay Baroda Railway succeed each other at short intervals. Behind you lie the grand line of public buildings, with the famous Rajabai Tower, round which hangs the mystery of an undiscovered crime, in the centre, and facing the ocean across a beautiful esplanade of grass. These buildings fashioned on the model of some of the best Italian types, are not only the finest specimens of modern architecture in India, but it is doubtful whether anything like them and their grand facade exists in any part of the world. Backed up by the white houses of the Europan quarter, behind which rise the outer spurs of the Ghats, tossed up into endless variety of shapes and curves, and supported by the long line of the Colaba promontory with its memorial church spire and half tree-hidden bungalows, the effect is simply ravishing. As you round the corner and proceed up the gentle incline of the Malabar Road, the view becomes finer both from the ascent and the apparent opening out of the bay, culminating at Government House itself, the entrance to whose grounds lies half a mile further on.

These occupy the remaining and the best part of the promontory, Government House itself being situated very near its extremity. In harmony with its surroundings, the house is not the bungalow type than is usually the case; but the rooms are large, and delightfully open to the ocean breeze, which when, Bombay is stuffy and punkahs absolutely necessary, is constantly blowing round this point. The drawing and dining rooms both open on to the same long verandah facing the bay, and from these rooms their Excellencies can always enjoy a view such as few Government Houses can boast. On entering the drawing-room, Lady Harris comes forward and receives you with an open winning smile, and perfect freedom from stiff formality or affectation. She is a daughter of the late Lord St. Vincent, is endowed with a vivacious, enthusiastic temperament, like all her race, and seems to thoroughly enjoy her life. She interests herself in all manner of benevolent schemes, and expatiates on the pleasure it gives her to visit her Indian sisters in their dreary zenanas, wafting thither a zephyr of Western freedom and cultured intelligence, which must seem to them like a visitation from another world.

Lord Harris, who came in just before lunch was announced, struck us as looking anxious and hard-worked. Not altered much in outline since we last saw him, there was little about him to suggest the old 'Varsity days, when we remember his tall figure strolling down the High with a party of cricket friends, untroubled by any carking cares or the responsibilities which necessarily devolve upon him in his present position. An unusually good specimen of the English race, with a fine, open, rather broad forehead overshadowing a compact and not too massive face. On both the relentless chisel of Time had carved lines which betokened thought and earnestness. Years ago it was said of him that "he had better stuff in him than cricketers are usually made of," that he was serious, and took a great interest in public affairs. In all these points "he has fulfiled" the forecast, and in his "case the corpus sanum has been accompanied by the mens sana," He seems to be thoroughly impressed with the responsible duties attached to his position, and whether it is the opening of new waterworks or a market, or a deputation from some body of natives about matters affecting their civic rights, or a meeting for conferring degrees at the University, he is always there. Usually every Governor in India is the subject of adverse criticism while he is in office, and of admirations as soon as he departs, Lord Harris appears to be a marked exception to this rule, as everyone speaks well of him. He evidently takes a keen personal interest in his work, and, indeed, after lunch he discoursed upon a question which was then creating some excitement in Bombay, relative to the granting of an M.B. diploma by the Bombay University, a subject upon which he held some decided views, but upon which he had, as Governor, to be impartial and diplomatic. We did not inquire whether he found time to indulge in his favourite pastime. Doubtless up at Poona he manages to don the flannels and handle his favourite willow, for there is no athletic passion which survives so long as that for our national game; but, at all events, he can see plenty of it in amateur style in the parks of Bombay, where the Parsis seem to have established a monopoly for it over all other forms of exercise.

After a short conversation, in the course of which you learn how much more a Governor is a servant of the Crown rather than a ruler of the people, Lord Harris excuses himself on the plea of urgent business, and withdraws to his working apartment, which is situated in a detached house called the Bungalow, built on the very edge of Malabar point, with the sea round three sides of it. This charming place has no need of punkahs, since it catches the monsoon breeze from whichever side it blows. Before taking leave, Lady Harris, finding we had some common friends of old standing, pressed us to come and see her petty kingdom, the pretty little son and heir who made his appearance in 1889, and is called St. Leger, which is apparently a favourite name in her family. Lady Harris, in the nursery next door to Lord Harris's study in the Bungalow played at ball with her son with a charming abandon, at the very threshold of the room where the husband was busy with the affairs of state, while the scene all round formed a fitting background to a picture that will long live in our memory. The broad, bright verandah ending in a wall of rocks against which the gay blue Indian ocean appeared to frolic in unison with the child's play and the same treble key; while the bass was supplied by the serious man working within—an harmonious contrast with the careless happiness on the verandah. From what we could judge of him Lord Harris fully deserves his ideal home, and we predict that he will not only worthily maintain the prestige which has always been the heritage of our Indian Governors, but in his present position as Governor of Bombay, gain an additional reputation for earnestness, integrity, and ability.

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THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

THE special session of the Congress of the United States convened for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act was commenced at Washington on Aug. 8, when the Message of President Cleveland was read. At the outset the President states that the "alarming and extraordinary business situation" is dot traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check the national growth and prosperity. Financial distrust and fear had suddenly sprung up on every side, and loss and failure had invaded every branch of business. I believe (continues the President) these things are principally chargeable to Congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general Government. This legislation is embodied in the statute passed on July 14, 1890 which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truces after a long struffgle between the adherents of free silver coinage and those tending to the more conservative views.

Undoubtedly, the monthly purchases by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver enforced under that statute were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the Act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to a renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage. Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which it is evidently must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects. This law provides that, in the payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the Secretary of the Treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued Treasury notes, redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the Act to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law. This declaration so controls the action of the Secretary of the Treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly, a refusal by the Secretary to pay these Treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favour of gold. Up to July 15, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than 147,000,000dol. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the Treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between May 1, 1892, and July 15, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to little more than 54,000,000dol., and that during the same period about 49,000,000dol, were paid by the Treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes. The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of 100.000,000 dol. long ago set aside by the Government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations, amounting to about 150,000,000dol., on account of silver purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon.

We have thus made depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted still more and more appreciative nations to add to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our Treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. Unless Government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of Silver Purchase Law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for gold in the Government Treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all Government obligations in depreciated silver. At this stage gold and silver must part company, and the Government must fall in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated, accoding to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among the nations of the first class. The knowledge in business circles among our own people and throughout the world cannot make its flat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home, and instability of currency values, that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. After further discussing the commercial situation the President adds:—The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency, and to money recognised as such on every exchange and every market of the world. No political party has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilised States, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strenghth and ability to jeopardise the soundness of the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling, and enters into every household in the land. This is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. . . . One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years azo, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said, "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his bread by daily toil." These words are as pertinent to-day as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labour, and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their Government. "Whatever else the people have a right to expect from Congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by an ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute-books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it. While tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once, and before all other subjects, be considered by your honourable body. I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the Act passed on July, 14, 1890, authorising the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the Government to fulfil its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognised by all civilised countries."

The message was listened to with interest by both Houses. There was general applause in the House of Representatives at the conclusion of its reading. In the Senate Mr. Lodge, Massachusetts, introduced a resolution that the vote of the Senate on the Bill for the repeal of the Sherman Act should be taken on Aug. 22.

It is announced to-day that the silver party in Congress are preparing to adopt tactics of delay, and talk of a month or six weeks of debate before a vote can be taken. They want free coinage as a substitute for the Purchase Law, with as high a ratio as they can obtain. The repeal party has a clear majority in the House of Representatives, but is in a minority in the Senate.

THE Labore paper hopes that the rejoicings over the birth of a son to the Maharaja of Patiala will not cause his Highness to overlook the necessity for framing the budjet for the finances of the State. The Ministers have repaired to Kasauli for the purpose of framing the budget: and unless this is done, and a fixed sum appropriated for the Maharaja's private expenditure, there is every likelihood of the finances of the State getting before long into such confusion, that the assistance of Government will be necessary to put them straight. This necessity is one which the Government and, our contemporary presumes, the Maharaja desires to avoid; and therefore a State budget must be drawn up, but without a fixed sum for the Chief's privy purse a budget would be mere waste of time and paper.

Registration in Assam has not made much progress during the past three years. Indeed, the number of documents registered last year was smaller than in 1890-91, but the statistics show that some advance has been made under all the heads when compared with the preceding triennial period, and it is claimed that a better appreciation exists of the validity of registered over unregi-tered deeds. The District Registrar of Sylhet remarks that the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act is unpopular, but with this exception the variations shown in the figures for the several districts seem to be due, chiefly, to local causes.

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THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE Naval Manœuvres closed on Friday evening (Aug. 4), when it was reported from Dublin that although the umpires would not make their official report for some time, they had decided that Admiral Fairfax, commander of the Red or English fleet, had failed to achieve the task set him. Before the close of the Naval Manœuvres on Friday at 6 p.m., an action between the fleets was fought in Carnavon Bay, without, however, the Red side succeeding in enforcing command of the sea between the British and Irish coasts.

The list of mishaps reported during the manœuvres included the following:—

July 12.—At Sheerness, steam launch of Brilliant collided with ram of torpedo boat and saved from sinking by ropes. Crew rescued.

July 12.—No. 68 torpedo boat damaged her propeller.

July 13.—Third-class cruiser Barracouta, stranded on the Cant Edge, Sheernees. Towed off by the Meteor at high tide.

July 13.—Gunboat Jaseur cracked the cover of the cylinder of her port engine.

July 13.—Torpedo boat 87 smashed her propeller and seriously damaged main shafting. Towed into Plymouth.

July 14.—The Conqueror arrived at Plymouthh for repairs with crown wheel of capstan engine smashed. The vessel detained to undergo repairs.

July 14.—Machinery of new cruiser Sappho temporarily disabled. Defects made good by engine-room staff.

July 16.—Schooner collided with Wildfire at Sheerness. The ironclad lost her figure head.

July 17.—The cruiser Melampus arrived at Plymouth with boiler cracked.

July 17.—Gunboat Gossamer detained at Chatham owing to defects in electrical machinery.

July 17.—The Apollo alleged to have narrowly escaped stranding in a fog on a dangerous part of the shore near Crookhaven. Was within fifty yards of the shore before her course was stopped. Captain reported to have inquired of the fishermen who prevented the disaster, "Is this Bantry Bay?" This entire statement denied by the Admiralty three days latter.

July 18.—Speedwell arrived at Plymouth with boiler tubes leaking.

July 18.—Leda put back for repairs.

July 19.—No. 85 torpedo boat collided with pier at Falmouth, knocking a hole in her bows.

July 22.—Melampus again detained at Devonport owing to defects in steam pipes.

July 22—No. 85, torpedo boat, bound to Devonport for repairs, cut into by a Penzance schooner through attempting to cross her bow. Distance misjudged by 2ft. A hole knocked in the starboard quarter above water line.

July 24.—"Times" correspondent described mistaken signalling by the admiral of the Red Fleet.

July 31.—"Times" correspondent states that a private signal by Admiral Fitzroy had the effect of throwing the head of the Blue side column into disorder.

August 2.—Seaman fell off the Forth and was drowned.

August 7.—While the steam-cutter of the Narcissus was returning from the dockyard with the men who had attended the official inquiry into the cause of the breakdown of the machinery of the Narcissus, the crown of the cutter's furnace gave in, and the escaping steam and hot water scalded two engine-room artificers, two stokers, and an able seaman.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

VIRULENT cholera has broken out at Braila, a Roumanian port on the Danube. The disease has also appeared in Hungary, near the Galician frontier. An official statement was communicated on August 7 by the Italian Minister of the Interior to the foreign representatives in Rome, to the effect that the cholera had disappeared in Piedmont, that the cases in Naples did not exceed twelve a day, and that the disease was showing there a tendency to die out. At St. Petersburg a suspected fatal case has occurred, and at Moscow, in two days there were twenty-nine cases and fifteen deaths.

According to usual custom says the "British Medical Journal," whenever cholera seems imminent, the Egyptian Government has developed of late a wonderful amount of spasmodic energy. Were it not for the gravity of the subject it would be comical to note the way the same ground is gone over yearafter year withoutany perceptible advance. The measures are quite through, but the performers remain in exactly the same place. The thousand and one sins against public hygiene are taken in hand, but though they are all most efficiently remedied—on paper—in reality not the slightest amelioration takes place. The sanitary condition of Egypt will never be remedied until sufficient money is annually and deliberately set aside to cover the cost of the necessary works. In the first place, the water supply must be placed above reproach. When that burning question is attended to it will be time to take in hand the other and less salient requirements.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

WE understand that the successful candidates for the Indian Medical Service, who have just completed their course of study at Netley, will be appointed to Presidencies as under:—

Stevens, C R	Bengal.
Barry, C G S	do
Rogers, L	do
Newman, E A R	do
Birdwood, G T	do
Gould, C	do
Turner, R G	do
Davidson, J	do
Mulvany, J	Bengal.
Kilkelly, P	Bombay
Sutherland, H L	Madras.
Sharman, E H	do
Stodart, T	do
Nauth, B	do
Foulkes, F H	do

They will probably go out in the troopship Euphrates, sailing from Portsmouth on Sept., 30.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in June last for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Marks as appended:—

Bacchiel, P H	11353	Bignell, B H	7704
Seton, A M	5286	Betty, P K	7690
Jackson, L C	9109	Ramsden, R E	7670
Tritton, C	8813	Senior, G	7648
Oldham, G M	8692	Hinde, A	7646
Logan, F D	8652	Harrison, C I	7637
Wilkinson, G	8455	Scallan, R O	7768
Greig, R H	8409	Russell, R T	7744
Gossett, W S	8154	Calthorp, E F	7692
Gibbs, A P	8321	Skipworth, J W	7691
Bell, W C H	8273	Greene, A C E	7687
Douglas, W	8251	Thackeray, C B	7647
Simon, M St L	8192	Buzzard, F A	7697
Place, C O	8124	Durnford, G E J	7691
Climo, P H	8090	Fulton, J D	7681
Tovey, G S	8073	Bolster, G F	7674
Greig, H I	8061	Beyts, H W H	7321
Butterworth, R F A	8062	Hutchinson, K D	7487
Addison, H	8035	McClinto k, R S	7431
Clayton, G F	8014	Robertson, F W	7415
Hall, F	7989	Pearson, A C	7396
Gryils, J B	7981	Clapham, D	7332
Chamier, R H St L eger	7969	Vandeleur, G	7309
Barron, W E	7952	Eu tace, F R H	7250
Game, P W	7943	Holland, C S	7225

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

THE following is a list of the successful candidates at the recent examination for admission to the Staff College. Marks as appended:—

Capt C E Keith Falconer, 2nd Northumberland Fus	3383	Capt J S Knox, 1st E Yorkshire Regt	2915
Lieut A H Lee, R A	3240	Capt L H Ducrot, R A	2891
Capt D Henderson, 1st Arg and Suth Hrs	3297	Capt G D R Williams, 2nd R Berks Regt	2874
Lieut E Pasch, Indian Staff Corps	3143	Capt A A Chichester, 2nd Dorset Regt	2857
Capt M A Foster, 1st Som Light Inf	3141	Lieut C Coffin, R E	2837
Capt D J M Fasson, R A	3132	Capt A M Addison, 1st Glos Regt	2829
Capt H de E Vallancey, 2nd Arg and Suth Hrs	3127	Capt W G Massy, R A	2807
Lieut W M Marter, 1st Dragoon Guards	3071	Lieut R T Kirkpatrick, 1st Leinster Regt	2800
Lieut J J H B Eckford, Ind Staff Corps	3009	Capt E R O Ludlow, Army Service Corps	2761
Lieut H H H Dowding, 2nd Essex Regt	3006	Capt W G Gwatkin, 1st Manchester Regt	2671
Lieut G Sandilands, 1st Royal Scots	2966	Capt H J Evans, 1st Liverpool Regt	2701
Capt F St D Skinner, 2nd R Sussex Regt	2931	Capt S Bird, 2nd Royal Fusiliers	2533
Qualified, but there are no further vacancies:—		Capt E T Taylor, 1st Cheshire Regt	2503
Capt C M Ducat, Ind Staff Corps	2908	Capt R Brocklehurst, 2nd Som Light Inf	2488
Capt H H F Fagan, Ind Staff Corps	2835	Capt H M Ferrar, R A	2479
Lieut A S Dunlop, R A	2723	Lieut W S R May, 1st E Yorks Regt	2429
Capt H J De Cano, R A	2705	Lieut R Cooper, 74th Dragoon Gds	2296
Lieut M B Willoughby, Ind Staff Corps	2592	Capt H D Robson, 1st R W Surrey Regt	2252
Capt S L Robinson, 1st Arg Suth Hrs	2428		

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WILL THE TORIES PASS HOME RULE?

OF late, says the *Speaker*, there have been three leading grounds of Unionist hope which the orators and journalists of the party have expatiated upon in various moods and tenses. There has been the resistance of the House of Lords, there has been Lord Salisbury's Referendum, and there has been the persuasive powder and shot of Professor Dicey. All three the *Quarterly* Review brushes aside with something like contempt. It perceives clearly that the House of Lords cannot dare to throw out the Home Rule Bill, if it is sent up to them again in the entirely probable event of the Liberals being returned at the next election. "It is folly to lose sight of the possibility that the Liberals may obtain a new and even larger majority on a second appeal to the constituencies. In this contingency the position of the Unionists and the attitude of the House of Lords would be materially changed. It is impossible for the hereditary Chamber to place itself in permanent opposition to the declared will of the people, as signified at the polls. As things are, nobody can gainsay the right, and even the duty, of the Lords to reject the Home Rule Bill, on the ground that it has never yet really received the sanction of the country. But if, no matter on what grounds or by what devices the country should be induced, after the rejection of the Bill, to return again a majority favourable to Mr. Gladstone and his Home Rule policy, this plea would be no longer available." This, of course, is the very plainest and soundest common-sense, but what a douche of cold water it is, coming unexpectedly from so friendly a hand. The utmost, the *Quarterly* thinks, the Lords would be justified in doing in such a case would be making their consent conditional upon the exclusion of the Irish members from Westminster—in other words (and mark this), cutting one of the chief props from under the Liberal Unionist case. On the device of the Referendum, resorted to by Lord Salisbury, as it seems to us, as a drowning man clutches at a straw, and advocated with zealous fervour by Mr. Dicey, the *Quarterly* is not less killingly candid. The Referendum may do very well for "small States where the great mass of the electors have an individual, if not an intelligent, opinion on the issues submitted to them;" but "it would not work in England." Even if it did, the comfort Lord Salisbury expects is not to be derived from it; it would not reverse the verdict of the polls. "If the United Kingdom returned a Gladstonian or a Unionist majority at the next election we feel confident that a plebiscite on the subject of Home Rule, if held at or about the same time, would result in the proposal being approved or rejected by much the same proportion of votes." In dealing with Professor Dicey's arsenal of arguments the *Quarterly* is most contemptuous of all. It finds some of the weapons antiquated, and others as unreliable in the hands of the user as a German bayonet. A favourite argument of the Professor's, on which he and the Unionist pleaders have rung all the changes, is the contention that no modification of the Act of Union would be valid unless it receives the separate consent of Great Britian as well as of Ireland, signified by a vote of the majority of the representatives of each country. But, says the *Quarterly*, Professor Dicey overlooks the fact that "by the terms of the Union the imperial Parliament was constituted the supreme authority in all affairs concerning the United Kingdom. In fact, though not in name, the British Parliament, equally with the Irish Parliament, ceased to exist when the Act of Union was passed." This is good constitutional doctrine. Again, says this new adversary of the Unionist case, throughout all his writings Professor Dicey: in common, for that matter, with most of the Liberal Unionists" (pray note this ungrateful way of putting it), "seems to us to attach a somewhat excessive importance to the finding of the Parnell Commission. . . . We cannot conceal from ourselves that if the Nationalists had turned to bay and been able to speak the truth without endangering their cause, they would have had a defence it would not have been easy to answer. That defence would have, in effect, been this: 'We have been making a revolution, and revolutions are not made with rosewater.'" The *Quarterly* goes through the whole of Professor Dicey's arguments in a similar style, taking pains to show at ample length how easily they are demolished by Gladstonian logic.

Now we have a theory as to this truly extrordinary article in the *Quarterly*. To put it bluntly, it has to us all the appearance of being a first attempt to prepare the way for a Tory right about face on the question of Home Rule. It is of a piece with those hints which the smaller men of the party, like Mr. Rentoul in the House the other evening, have been blurting out about the Conservative "Local Government" Bill of 1895, and with Mr. Balfour's reference in his recent article to his objections to "this *particular* Home Rule Bill." The *Quarterly* goes so far as to print the following proposition which amounts to an adroit abandonment of Mr. Balfour's perpetual Coercoin Act and Lord Salisbury's "twenty years of resolute Government"—"If Ireland cannot be ruled except by coercion, if coercion is incompatible with the instincts and convictions of the British nation, then Home Rule is the only solution of the dilemma; and to show that this solution is surrounded by any number of difficulties and dangers is not a sufficient answer to its adoption." Finally, having overthrown all the important arguments against Home Rule of other controversialists, the *Quarterly* sums up its own single objection in these terms: "The demand for Home Rule is no new development, but a mere outbreak of popular impatience stired up by unscrupulous agitators. . . . Similar outbreaks have repeatedly occurred before, and have as repeatedly died away for lack of inherent vitality"—in other words, the Irish demand for Home Rule will not continue. It is not worth while to show that the whole illustration by which this statement is supported proves the direct contrary, namely, the intense and tenacious vitality of the Irish national demand

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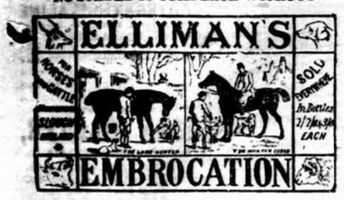

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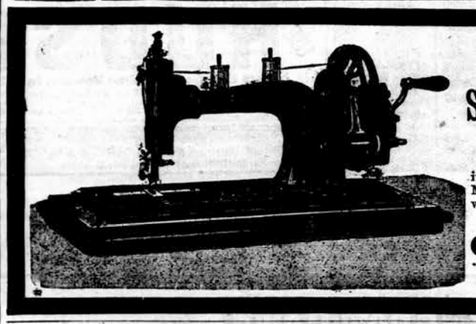

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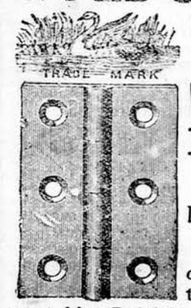

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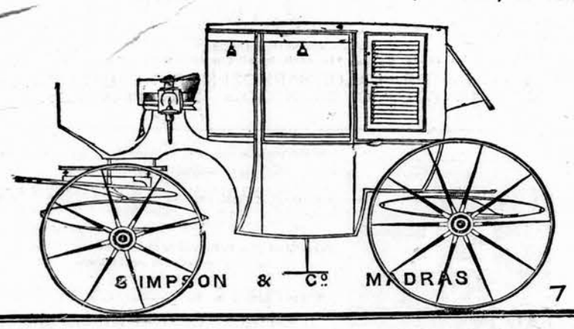

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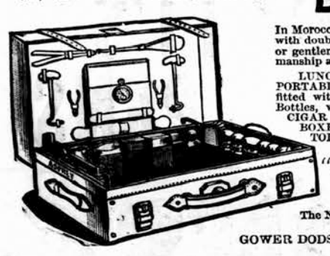

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